

WHEATLAND HOP PICKERS NEED FUNDS FOR DEFENSE

Case Is One of Utmost Importance
to Organized Labor

The case of the Wheatland hop pickers is beginning to arouse the attention which it deserves. It is one of the most important and striking cases in the labor conflict during the last few years.

The high-handed methods of the authorities, who have set aside all pretenses of law, has been one of the most notable facts in connection with it. Men have been held in prison for long periods of time without any charges being made against them. They have been denied the hearing before a magistrate which the law absolutely compels, and have been forced to resort to writs of habeas corpus in order to gain recognition of even their most elementary rights.

Men have been held for as long as 60 days without the slightest pretense of reason therefor, and have had to be acquitted and the cases against them dismissed upon even a preliminary hearing; and yet these men have no effective remedy for what they have suffered.

Charges of murder have been preferred against some of these men by the District Attorney, and he has sworn to these charges in his own person, though he himself has admitted under oath that he was not present at the time of the occurrences, and knew nothing of the actual circumstances of the case.

One young boy of 16 has been kept in jail in Yuba City, and has only been discovered recently by the defense, and has been subjected to all sorts of pressure in order to compel him to make statements such as the officials require.

It would take too long to detail the many instances of the illegality, tyranny and actual cruelty which have been practiced against these people. It is sufficient to say that the authorities are endeavoring to follow a revolutionary procedure in labor cases, and that if they make good against these migratory workers the same methods will be employed against organized labor.

Burns detectives have been introduced into the jails and allowed to do their worst upon the bodies of helpless prisoners. In fact, this case shows that the Burns Detective Agency is a capitalist police, supplementary to the ordinary police and much more brutal and less restrained in their actions.

The fight being made for the defense has been endorsed so far by the State Federation of Labor, the San Francisco Labor Council, the San Francisco Building Trades Council, the Central Labor Council of Oakland, and the building Trades Council of California, and there is no doubt that the American Federation of Labor, as well as all other local labor bodies will declare their support.

The defense is being conducted in the cheapest possible manner, but there is need of funds as the reader will see from the following:

It must be remembered that the people at Wheatland employed on the Durst ranch were migratory laborers—that is, people without means of support other than they can get by their casual and migratory occupations. Such being the case, all witnesses who are drawn from that class—and they are all drawn from that class, of necessity, owing to the circumstances of the case—must be maintained during the progress of the trial, in order that they may be available as witnesses. Otherwise, they would starve to death, having no occupation or means of obtaining any.

It is, therefore, essential that sufficient funds be provided for the maintenance of these people. They can be kept cheaply and will be attended to by the committee in charge collectively, and their wants supplied, but they must be attended to or the defense will have no means of getting their services, which are essential to the liberation of the men charged.

This is an historic fight in the State of California, and should receive the assistance of all local unions, which may pay their contributions into the hands of their respective councils. The donation of even a small sum of money will go a long way towards providing the necessary means of defense, and turn the tide against the tyrannical authorities in one of the most important labor cases which has occurred in the United States.

Alaska's Mineral Wealth

The United States Geological Survey has recently published a report on the mining industry in Alaska in 1912, by Alfred H. Brooks. The bulletin—No. 542-A—is one of a series published annually, treating of the progress of mining in Alaska and summarizing the results achieved during the year in the investigation of the mineral resources of the Territory.

TO AVERT STRIKES.

Arbitration the Best Means of Settling
Industrial Disputes.

Myers G. Cooper, a prominent builder of Cincinnati, advocates the creation of a general and permanent board of arbitration in that city, to be composed of representatives of the workmen and the employers, the salaries to be paid by both parties. He says:

That a more equitable relationship should exist between employer and employee is the consensus of opinion of all thinking men. Industrial justice will never come so long as industrial selfishness maintains. Right must ultimately find its place in the settlement of disputes if they are ever to be satisfactorily adjusted.

Sooner or later a way will be found which will make strikes impossible. It will not be found by the deprivation of the workman's right to present and have his grievances adjusted properly, but, rather, will be found through a court of arbitrators, to which grievances must be submitted, such court to be fairly represented by the employer and employee, the decision of which will be final, thus doing away with the tremendous loss to capital and labor involved in practically every disagreement where the necessity for calling out a strike has been found. Not infrequently has capital shown a selfish disposition, and in failing to recognize the right of their workers conditions have been brought on which they themselves could easily avoid. The prosperity of the country today will be more or less affected by the sane adjustment of the present capital and labor misunderstandings. It is not quite fair when capital and labor disagree to make the innocent third party, the public, the goat all the time.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Civic Federation to Study Operation of
State Laws.

The department on compensation for industrial accidents of the National Civic Federation recently announced the following commission, which is to make a study of the operation of state laws on workmen's compensation:

Chairman, Cyrus W. Phillips of Rochester, member of the former New York state commission on employers' liability; J. Walter Lord, Baltimore, chairman of the Maryland state commission on employers' liability and workmen's compensation; Otto M. Eidlitz, New York Building Trades Employers' association; Louis B. Schram, chairman labor committee, United States Brewers' association, Brooklyn; James Duncan, vice president American Federation of Labor, Quincy, Mass.; John Mitchell, vice president American Federation of Labor, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Mr. Duncan and Mr. Mitchell were appointed by the American Federation of labor to co-operate with the national civic federation. The first states to be visited will be Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Tom Mann on the Strike.

Solidarity is what will save you workers. By banding together and educating yourselves alone shall you inherit the earth. We don't preach violence. We don't court violence, but if it comes we don't shun it. But violence is only incidental. In our fight it is something that cannot be helped. Strike as often as you must. Band yourselves together and let nothing thrust you apart. Ignore the ballot box. That way disunion lies. You may control the government, and your leaders, once in power and in reach of wealth, would desert you. But if you stick together always, strike and inflict every blow you can at your oppressors and lift one another up you will be invincible. Who controls the government will not matter then. The government will come to you.

The American Federation.

Better than harsh words and high sounding phrases is the record of things done for men and women who work, and in this respect the federation of labor is more fortunate than any of its predecessors or present day rivals. It has brought about improved conditions, it has shortened hours, it has marked up wage scales and it has established better relations between employers and employees. Everywhere there is testimony to the effectiveness of reason, conference, arbitration and peace.—New York World.

NOTES ON LABOR.

England's Locomotive Men's union, while working in harmony with the National Union of Railway Men, has again refused to accept absorption and will retain its independence.

A determined effort to organize all mills in the United States and Canada is being made by the Machine Printers and Color Mixers' union.

Of great importance to organized labor in Arkansas is the recent establishment of a state bureau of labor.

The Alaska legislature passed the eight hour law for miners and mill men.

Union bricklayers in the province of Ontario, Canada, will decline to lay bricks and work on buildings where prison made bricks are used.

A McAlester (Okla.) city ordinance requires the employment of only union men on city work.

Through the efforts of the legislative committee of the Oklahoma State Federation of Labor the semi-monthly pay day law was extended to apply to all employment in the state.

STRIKEBREAKERS

Do We Look Upon Their Business as
a Legitimate One?

How do we look upon a strikebreaker? Do we look upon him as a person who is merely giving his services for ample compensation, or as one who is engaging in an illegitimate business? Do we look upon him as we look upon a professional man who is proficient in handling particular kinds of affairs, or as a lawless man who unjustly antagonizes those who are peacefully striving to go ahead?

Can we compare him with a detective? A detective is often hired to do work of a most despicable nature. He is often put on the trail of an innocent man who is merely under suspicion. He is, as it were, hired to hound that man, in order to detect him committing a lawless act, which is beyond his thoughts, or to accuse him falsely and dishonestly in the hope of wringing a confession from him when there is no confession to wring.

A detective must stoop very low at times, and give his time and ability to abject and base work.

However, the work in which a detective is engaged must be carried on. He must do his work, in spite of the fact that it does not by any means appeal to us as the most lofty. And why must he do it? That multitudes of criminals may be detected, that multitudes of crimes may be unveiled, that thousands of unlawful acts might not be perpetrated, that thousands of perpetrators might not escape detection.

The detective is after the man who commits crimes. The methods he uses to capture a fugitive from justice, or to weave a net of evidence, or to gather proof in support of a certain charge do not always harmonize with our sense of justice.

But they must use such methods in order to help society rid itself of atrocious and harmful individuals.

It was once said that 'detectives were all right in their place, so were sewers, but keep them in their place.'

But we cannot even say that much of strikebreakers, because they have no place. Their business is illegitimate. Their business is harmful. Their business has not, like that of the detective, its good points. Detective work is necessary, but strikebreaking is unnecessary. Detectives do abject work and bring forth good; strikebreakers do abject work and bring forth evil. Detectives give their ingenuity, give their cunning, give their time in order to assure protection to society from dangerous and obnoxious people. Strikebreakers give their talent, give their ability, give their energy in order to annihilate the chances which our workmen have to better their condition.

Why does strikebreaking harm our toilers? Because striking is one of the most powerful means which they have for the gaining of their rights, and to diminish their chances of winning a strike is certainly harmful to them.

Every man has a claim upon the bounty of the earth for sufficient to supply the needs of himself and family. The earth is given to him, and it is his right to earn therefrom whatever is necessary to insure a comfortable living for his family. It is perfectly natural and rational to believe that if a man is willing to work he is entitled to a remuneration which will, at least support himself and his family. We are plainly told that a laborer is entitled to his hire. When he works he does his part towards fulfilling his mission, towards improving his country, and towards promoting its interest. Everyone who works is a unit in the promotion of comfort and happiness because he does his share by throwing his strength, and energy, and time, into some industry which is necessary for the maintenance of our people. Since he does something, since he does all that can be reasonably expected of a man, since he does his share to help provide for the subsistence of the great mass, wages, on which it is hard for himself and his own to live, is indeed a most scanty requital.

Often, nay very often, he does not receive wages which will decently provide him and his own with the necessities of life. He clearly sees what he is entitled to. He asks for it and is refused, and then he refuses to work until his employer agrees to give him his just dues. He strikes in order to force his employer to concede from his unreasonable and unjust stand. He is merely striking for a decent livelihood for himself and his family. If he wins the strike he has won his right, if he loses the strike he has lost his right.

What are we to say of the strikebreaker who does his utmost to destroy the workingman's chances of winning? What are we to say of the man who is hired to bring ruination to the strikers?

Certainly he is engaged in the lowest, meanest, basest kind of work. He is lending his ability and energy

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Within twenty months, in California, on country roads, there have been twenty-six lives lost and thirty-two persons injured in accidents at railroad crossings that could have been avoided had the drivers used due caution. This statement is made by railroad companies after getting statistics from special observers and from citizens in the communities who were serving on boards of inquiry.

The figures exclude city streets, where rush of traffic and noise may have been contributing factors. Neither do they include cases where persons were "joy-riding" or the drivers intoxicated.

The railroad men are calling upon, automobile men and others to help in accident prevention. On this subject the Chicago Tribune in an editorial recently said:

"When pedestrians are about to cross a city street, they ought to halt look both ways, and when sure the road is clear, go ahead. When they fail to do this, and get run over, automobilists say, 'Why did they not look before they left the sidewalks?' We blew our horns—why did they not take notice?"

"Cannot railroad officials say with some justice when trains hit automobiles, 'Why did they not look right and left before making the crossings?' Our whistles blew; why did they not listen? When a street car comes by a grade crossing the conductor looks to see that all is clear. Why not automobiles?"

"A train does not come up on one with the stealthy approach of an auto."

"Automobile clubs might well advise their members to do at railroad crossings what they say pedestrians should do at all street crossings—avoid 'contributory negligence.'"

Watchmen stationed by the Southern Pacific Company at crossings in San Francisco found that seventy per cent, by actual count, of all auto drivers at crossings with railroads fail to look to right or left. Similarly in Stockton, out of 4,080 pedestrians only 60 looked up and down the track before crossing.

The Flying Delegate.

News item: German air pilots have a union.)

Oh, I'm the flying delegate,
And all you folks that aviate
Had better come affiliate
And get a union card.

If thus a wish you indicate
To bust the sky-men's syndicate
We forthwith will amalgamate
And bust 'em good and hard.

Let each one I initiate
Get busy and reciprocate
By bringing in a candidate
To join our honored ranks.

Our gospel we'll disseminate
By trying hard to terminate
Our poverty, and animate
Our visits to the banks.

Yes, I'm the flying delegate,
My mission is to mitigate
The woes to those who operate
The craft that sail on high.

I'll boycott every profligate
Refusing to participate
And thus I hope to consummate
The union of the sky!

Newspaper is Upheld.

A newspaper has a legal right to expose a business firm's methods of doing business, provided the motives of its publishers "are open to the belief that they are in good faith exposing those who are overreaching the simple and abusing the confidence of the credulous."

This was the substance of an opinion handed down by Judge Hand in the Federal Court of New York denying a motion made by the E. A. Strout Farm Agency for an injunction restraining the Rural Publishing Company from printing threats to expose the plaintiff's business methods.

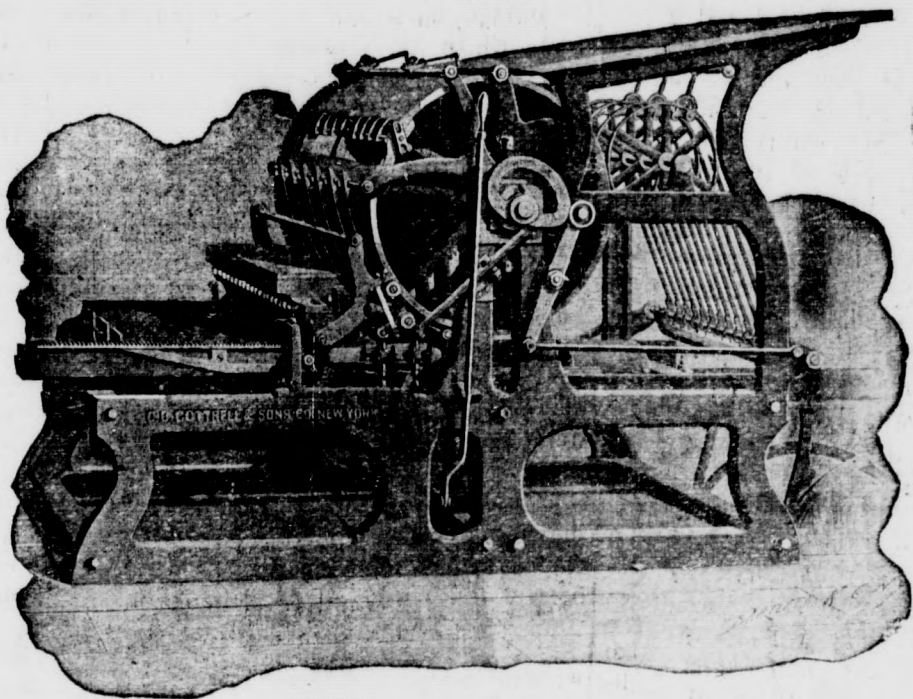
"While editors are not exempt from the motives of other men," wrote Judge Hand, "they may, and in this case did entertain a general desire to help their readers and expose such as may practice upon their credulity. That is a very admirable purpose of a newspaper. The refusal of the plaintiff's advertising long before this controversy became acute is a corroboration of that motive."

to combat the workingman, to frustrate him in his attempt to better himself.

It is true that the strikebreaker is only a hired man. But he is hired to do the most pernicious kind of work. He is merely the tool, it is true, of the weapon which the employer uses to inflict his wrong; yet he is like all other weapons which are used by unjust and criminal men. After his services are rendered, we look upon him as something nasty, as something despicable. He is only an instrument, but we naturally have a repugnance for an instrument which has been used to destroy justice and right.—Chas. P. Hardeman in Labor Clarion.

BOOST!

THE



San Mateo Index

AND

Daly City Record

Goes Directly Into the Hands of
Those Whom You Wish
Most to Reach

Reasonable Prices

Good Workmanship

OCEAN SHORE RAILROAD

OFFICIAL TIME SCHEDULE

Became Effective Sunday, Dec. 15, 1912

7 5 3 1				2 4 6 8 10			
a.m.				p.m.			
8:04	5:35	10:00	8:10	0:00	SAN FRANCISCO	7:30	2:30
8:15	5:50	10:15	8:25	0:15	Shops	7:45	2:45
8:24	5:59	10:24	8:39	0:24	Onondaga	7:50	2:50
8:49	6:03	10:28	8:44	0:28	Palmolive	7:55	2:55
8:57	6:04	10:29	8:49	0:29	CALY CITY	7:57	2:57
8:54	6:12	10:37	8:53	0:37	Thornton	8:04	3:04
9:07	6:19	10:44	8:59	0:44	Musset Rock	8:06	3:06
9:16	6:22	10:47	9:03	0:47	Edgemoor	8:07	3:07
9:22	6:26	10:51	9:07	0:51	SALADA	8:09	3:09
9:30	6:28	10:53	9:15	0:53	Brighton	8:11	3:11
9:32	6:37	11:02	9:18	0:56	Valdemar	8:13	3:13
9:37	6:57	11:22	9:38	1:00	Rockaway	8:15	3:15
9:43	6:58	11:23	9:43	1:01	TOBIN	8:16	3:16
9:47	7:02	11:27	9:47	1:05	Ransome	8:17	3:17
9:50	7:09	11:33	9:50	1:08	Green Canon	8:18	3:18
9:52	7:16	11:40	9:52	1:14	Montara	8:19	3:19
9:57	7:20	11:44	9:57	1:18	MOSS BEACH	8:20	3:20
10:00	7:20	11:45	10:00	1:20	Marino	8:21	3:21
10:05	7:20	11:55	10:05	1:20	Princeton	8:22	3:22
10:10	7:20	12:00	10:10	1:20	North Granada	8:23	3:23
10:15	7:20	12:05	10:15	1:20	Granada	8:24	3:24
10:17	7:20	12:07	10:17	1:20	SOUTH GRANADA	8:25	3:25
10:23	7:20	12:13	10:23	1:20	Miramar	8:26	3:26
10:30	7:20	12:20	10:30	1:20	HALF MOON	8:27	3:27
					Arleta	8:28	3:28
					Fairhaven	8:29	3:29
					Purisima	8:30	3:30
					Seaford	8:31	3:31
					Lobitos	8:32	3:32
					TUNITAS	8:33	3:33

Trains stop on signals and to leave passengers.
At Tunitas, stations connect for San Gregorio, La Honda, Ballewale, Pescadero and Pebble Beach.
Trains No's 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 are Daily.
Trains No's 7, 8 and 10, Sundays Only.

Woman's World

The President's Niece
to Be an Actress.



MRS. MARGARET HOWE.

Mrs. Margaret Howe, wife of Dr. George Howe and a favorite niece of President Wilson, has decided to sacrifice four years of gayety and unalloyed pleasure at the national capital for a life of drudgery and hardship on the stage.

Miss Howe, as this beautiful young woman is now known professionally, recently appeared as Marie in a dramatization of Longfellow's immortal poem "Evangeline" at a New York theater. While the part in no way taxed her abilities, she made the most of her opportunities. In fact, her poses and complete mastery of silent expressions were such that many an actress of far greater renown might seriously covet.

As Miss Margaret Smyth Elin she was one of the most admired and beautiful girls in the south. Her home, in Columbia, S. C., was noted for its delightful hospitality and brilliant social functions, which culminated in her marriage into the White House family a short while ago.

Her husband's professional work as a physician being at Chapel Hill, N. C., her fame as a hostess in that town became widely known. She and her youthful husband entertaining many of the foremost men and women of the day, particularly those identified with literary and artistic spheres.

Miss Howe's ambition and enthusiasm to make a career for herself on the stage were so sincere that her husband and family readily consented to her recent appearance on the boards.

In all events, if Miss Howe pursues her career with discretion and intelligence and does not permit her pretty head to become turned through an overdose of flattery and admiration, it is safe to chronicle a brilliant artistic future for this daughter of the south.

Some Helpful "Don'ts."

If you have a strong point in your character don't make it a weakness by admiring it too much.

If you are blessed with a good memory don't weaken it by cherishing things against people.

Don't tell little lies. If you must be untruthful tell big ones and become known as a statistician.

Don't keep a diary. Some one might produce it when your enemies are trying to prove you are insane.

Don't put so much hope on the new thought that you slight the importance of the good old second thought.

Don't forget when the trouble you fear most comes to you it will be much easier to bear than you imagine.

Don't forget that next week you may be looking back with great regret because you didn't show greater appreciation of today.

Don't forget that every task you neglect that you may take a vacation will meet you at the station with all its relatives and friends when you get back.

Don't sit in idleness waiting for your ship to come in. You will be luckier than most people if when it finally comes in the silent boatman isn't in charge.

Don't forget that if a little fairy should appear and make visible the burdens all are carrying on their backs yours seem small and trivial in comparison with most.

The Sweater.

A smart way to embellish a plain white, mode or tau worsted sweater is to knit for it a collar, cuffs, pocket flaps and belt in Roman stripe pattern, using chiefly the dark colors, but occasionally breaking them with a very vivid stripe in yellow, green, blue or red.

When the plain hued sweater is of single breasted coat shape, the collar, turning over widely from the neck, should roll from the throat in short, broad revers, whose points extend half way to the arm eyes. The points of the deep cuffs at the center and the much wider belt have pointed ends that cross below the front of the waist line.

Good form

Wedding Stationery.

Above all, the invitation cards and announcements should be elegant, dignified and according to the accepted conventional style, which any first class stationer will be glad to show to you when you are deciding in this matter.

White or cream paper, with black engraving, is always in good taste. The exact proportions vary, but you can decide that from the various samples offered to you.

Plain script or block lettering is used, and if any crest or initials of the bride be added to the top it is embossed in white. This is really unnecessary. Monograms and other devices in colors or metals are not correct.

When you order your wedding stationery after choosing the style you will find that one invitation has two envelopes, one a little larger than the other. The smaller one is not sealed; the larger one is the outer one, on which the postal address is written.

Cards announcing the at home date of the bride and bridegroom and their new address are ordered and inclosed with the invitations.

The accepted form of an invitation is quite simple. It is arranged like this:

Mr. and Mrs. John Hall
request the honor of your presence at the
marriage of their daughter
Janet

to
Mr. Richard Davis
on Monday evening, October the fifth
at eight o'clock
St. Catherine's Church
New York

Another form has a dotted line on which is to be written by hand the name of the guest.

Sometimes when a church wedding is in danger of having uninvited strangers filling the pews, to the exclusion of the guests, a card of admission is inclosed with the invitation. It is a small white slip and has on it:

Please present this card at St. Catherine's church on Monday, October the fifth.

If the bride lives in the country the city guests are notified of the trains, etc., by small cards engraved:

Train leaves Grand Central station for Roselyn at 6:30 p. m. Returning train leaves Roselyn at 10 p. m.

Very rarely is R. S. V. P. used on a wedding card. These letters stand for the words of a French phrase that means, "Reply, if you please." They indicate that an acceptance or declination is requested. These letters are never added to an invitation to a church ceremony only. They are used when provision must be made for guests and the number to be entered must be known in order to insure comfort to all.

Those brides elect that do not wish to go to the expense of wedding stationery, especially if the ceremony is to be a simple one and witnessed by a very few, are now writing personal informal notes inviting their friends to share the happiness by being present. Announcements can be ordered and sent to all friends and relatives. This plan simplifies matters and is growing in favor with women who feel that the wedding day must be shared only with the few dearest ones.

The Day at Home.

Most women whose circle of friends is at all large find it more convenient as well as pleasanter for all parties concerned to have what is called "a day." One afternoon each week or, more rarely, one afternoon a fortnight is set aside for the express purpose of receiving visitors. This is done by having engraved on the calling card, in the lower corner, directly opposite the address, the word "Mondays," "Wednesdays" or whatever the chosen day may be. This, of course, signifies to all on one's visiting list that this is the day of the week set aside for receiving calls.

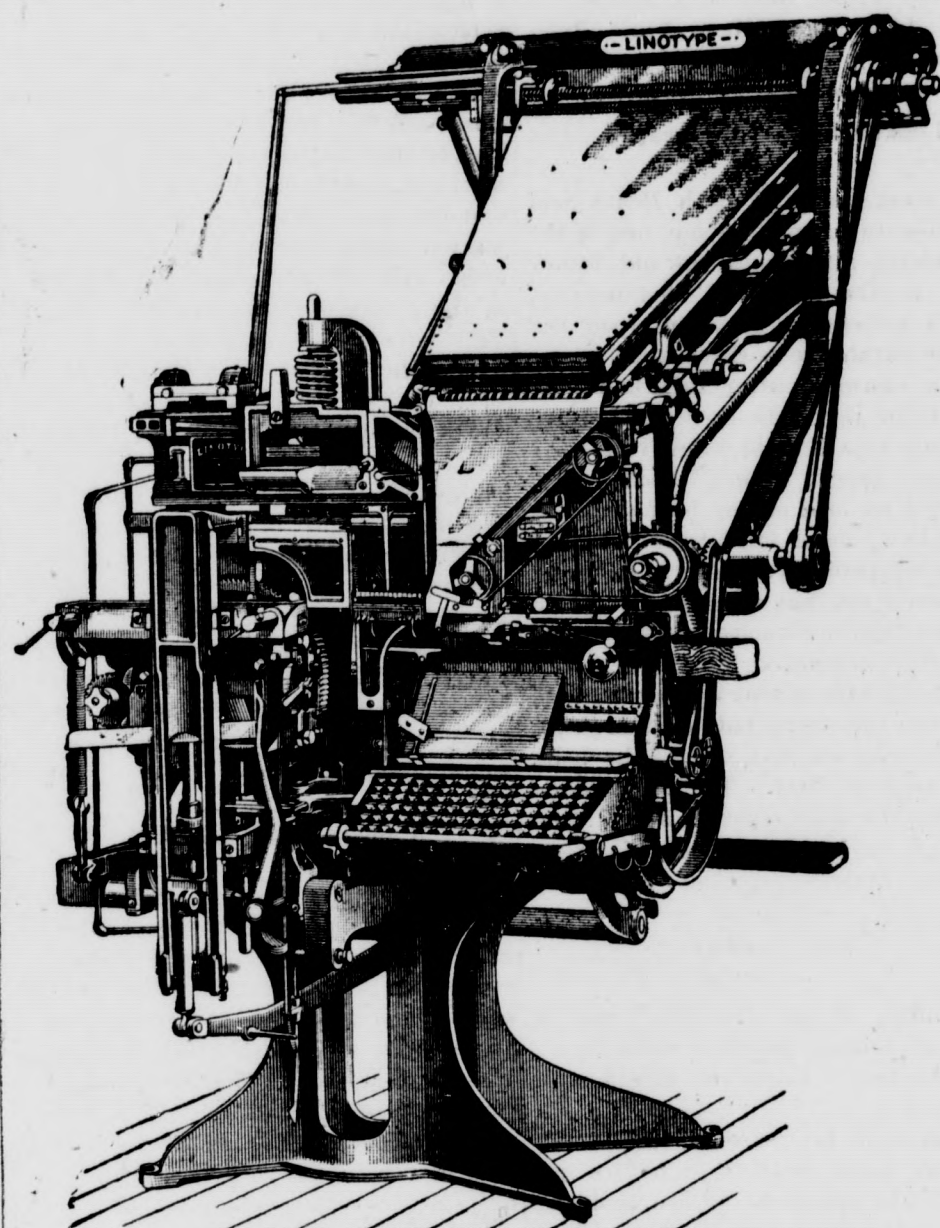
The woman who has a day should always mention it when inviting new friends to call. She says, "I am always at home on Wednesday afternoons, when I shall be delighted to see you," or something to the same effect. When a day has once been selected and announced to one's friends in the manner indicated it must be adhered to rigidly. It is most discourteous to be "out" on an "at home" day. A hostess should let nothing short of illness, the death of a relative or important business keep her from being in readiness to greet all comers. On all other days callers can without offense be turned away from the door with a simple "Not at home," but on the day she has herself set for receiving them a good and perfectly legitimate excuse must be offered if she is absent.

The maid who attends the door on an "at home" day should wear a black dress that is rather simple in style, white turnover collar and cuffs and a very small white cap and a white apron with a tiny bib. She opens the street door as soon as possible after the bell has rung and offers a small tray for the caller's card and directs her to the drawing room.

To Announce Engagements.

If this is to be done at a card party with the name of the lady on each green of hearts card and the gentleman's name on each king of hearts card. These are then shuffled into the pack and dealt out in the usual way to be discovered in the first hand.

PATRONIZE THE HOME LINOTYPE WORK



BRIEFS, TRANSCRIPTS, BOOK WORK

AT

CITY PRICES



San Mateo Index AND Daly City Record

UNION STABILITY.

That the trade union movement is becoming more stable each year as it grows older is proved by the fact that it holds its own with less fluctuations during the periods of good times, when employment is plenty, and the periods when employment is less plentiful. It proves also that education is sending the roots of the union movement deeper and deeper into the fabric of the social life. The workers are realizing that in the trade union there is a permanency of purpose and good that was not seen in years gone by, when it was the habit to drop their membership in the union when slack times came around. They have learned that the union is of more benefit in slack times than it used to be. In addition to this, it has been raised to a higher plane of usefulness in protecting the most vital interests of the workers at all times, whether in good times or bad.—Tobacco Worker.

THE LABOR COMMISSION.

Plan and Scope of Work Outlined by Chairman Walsh.

Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, Mo., who is chairman of the new commission on industrial relations, in a recent interview outlined the plan of work. Mr. Walsh is a lawyer. The other members of the commission are Professor John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of New York, Harris Weinstock, a retired merchant of San Francisco; Thurston Ballard, a miller of Louisville; F. T. Delano, receiver and former president of the Wabash railroad; J. B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor; James O'Connell, president of the International Union of Machinists, and Austin B. Garretson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Conductors.

"Roughly speaking," said Mr. Walsh, "our purpose is to inquire into the general conditions of labor in the principal industries of the United States, including agriculture, into relations between employers and employees, methods for avoiding or adjusting labor disputes through mediation and negotiation, the smuggling of Asiatics into the United States or its possessions and the underlying causes of dissatisfaction in the industrial situation."

"The law provides for three years of work, with a preliminary report to be made in six months. It also provides for subcommittees to take testimony wherever necessary in the United States and in Europe. The recent appointments seem to have met with the approval of the committee. We have on the commission in Professor Commons, the head of the Wisconsin industrial commission, the most accomplished political economist of this time. He has a perfect working scheme, including state officers and labor unions and employers of labor, who are working together."

"Mr. Weinstock in behalf of the state of California has studied industrial questions and made an independent investigation of the San Diego affair, the I. W. W. and the lynchings, and so on. Mrs. Harriman will take a very prominent and very active part in the work of the commission and will have particular charge of the women and children's end of the investigation."

"The sort of work we shall accomplish depends largely upon the commission itself. We have the examples of many other commissions before us. If it can be accomplished we are going to try to do some constructive work. Our headquarters will be in Washington, and there our hearings will mainly be held."

Plumbers and Gasfitters.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Thomas E. Burke says that the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers had the largest growth of its history in the last year. "We organized since the last convention," he says, "190 local unions, thirty-four of which lapsed, making a total of 156 local unions. All our local unions are enjoying the eight hour day, which is universal. We desire to report that we have made the most wonderful progress in our history, both as to growth of organization and extension of our united association in cities and towns where we have never had local unions previously, as well as a decided increase in wages, shortening of hours and a marked improvement and advancement of many other measures for the protection of our trade and organization by state and municipal laws."

The Toiler's Day.

"Please, father, get a bucket
And mop the kitchen floor."
"Oh, father, fetch the hatchet
And mend this broken door."

"Now, father, move the bureau
And help me lift this rug;
Then run down to the cellar
And get the sirup jug."

"Please, father, sew zis button
On my shirt waist," begs Jack.
"Oh, father, won't you hook me,
Says sister, 'up the back?'"

"The range is full of ashes.
Come, father, take them up."
"Won't you make me a collar,"
Cries Jack, "for my new pup?"

"Now, father, wash the windows
And wipe the parlor walls;
Then help me get the supper.
You make the codfish balls."

Dad labors in a foundry;
All year he toils away.
These lines tell how he dawdles
At ease on Labor day.

—Terrell Love Holmby, Judge.

Gems In Verse

THANKS.

THANK God for this bright frailty
of life,
The lyric briefness of its reckless
spring.
Thank God for all the swift ad-
venturing,
The bold uncertainty, the strengthening
strife.
Thank God the world is set to such a
tune.
That life is such a proud and crashing
wave;
That none but lifeless things shall be
time's slave,
Like the long dead but never tiring moon;
That godlike passion strangely leaps and
runs;
That youth cannot grow old nor beauty
stale;
That even death is fragile and must fall
Before the winds of joy that speed the
suns.

—Louis Untermeyer.

YOUTH.

WHAT do they know of youth
who still are young?
They but the singers of a golden
song,
Who may not guess its worth or
wonder—flung
Like largess to the throng.
We only—youth no longer, old so
long—
Before its harmonies stand marvel-
ing—
Oh, we who listen; never they who
sing!

NOT for itself is beauty, but for
us
Who gaze upon it with all rever-
ent eyes.
And youth, which sheds its glory
luminous,
Gives ever in this wise.
Itself the joy it may not realize.
Only we know who linger overlong
Youth that is made of beauty and
of song.

—Theodosia Garrison.

WORTHY.

I MAY not reach the heights I seek;
My untired strength may fail me,
Or halfway up the mountain peak
Fierce tempests may assail me;
But, though my goal I never see,
This thought shall always dwell with me,
I will be worthy of it.

I MAY not triumph in success
Despite my earnest labor;
I may not grasp results that bless
The efforts of my neighbor;
But, though life's dearest joy I miss,
There lies a nameless strength in this:
I will be worthy of it.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

ILLUSIVE BEAUTY.

I HAVE loved flowers that fade,
Within whose magic tents
Rich hues have marriage made
With sweet, unremembered scents.

A honeymoon delight—
A joy of love at sight
That ages in an hour—
My song be like a flower!

I have loved airs that die
Before their charm is writ
Along a liquid sky
Trembling to welcome it.
Notes that with pulses of fire
Proclaim the spirit's desire,
Then die and are nowhere;
My song be like an air!

Die, song, die like a breath
And wither as a bloom;
Fear not a flowery death,
Dread not an airy tomb!
Fly with delight, fly hence!
'Twas thine love's tender sense
To feast; now on thy lyre
Beauty shall shed a tear.

—Robert Bridges, Poet Laureate of Eng-
land.

STATESMEN AND SALARIES.

IF salaries so great are seen
That all with envious gaze discern
them
Some men may suffer anguish keen
Because they draw, but cannot earn
them.

—Washington Evening Star.

ROOM AT THE TOP.

THERE'S ever a crowd in the
valley,
For the lower a soul de-
scends

The more it finds of the
smaller minds
That seek out their selfish ends.
There's companionship in the val-
ley.

With others your lot is thrown,
But the man who tries for the lar-
ger prize
Must travel the heights alone.

He must make for himself a path-
way
Where no other foot e'er trod
Till he grows complete in content-
ment sweet

As he learns to walk with God.
There is glory upon the mountain,
Though the summit is cold and
bleak,

Yet the radiant burst of the dawn
falls first,
Like a blowing rose on the peak.

Then dare the paths of the moun-
tain,
Oh, spirit with godlike fire,
Whose depths are stirred by an in-
ward word,

To struggle and to aspire,
Be not content, with the squalor,
In the valley of life to stop,
But with purpose bold heed the
adage old:

"There's always room at the top."
—J. A. Edgerton.

LOVE'S DANCE.

LOVE came dancing through the
world,
And my heart was glad.
Love she came and danced with me
When the world was sad—
Danced and kissed me on the lips
Till my blood ran mad.

AND forgotten was the world,
Gold and rubies fine;
Folly came and to our lips
Pressed her ruby wine,
And I laughed, and danced we on;
Youth and Love were mine.

WISE ones sought to lure me back—
Wise ones gray and old—
Showed me Wisdom and Renown
And the glint of gold,
But they could not hear the tale
Love to me had told.

WHAT cares Love for great renown,
Gold or rubies fine?
Beggers they who cling to these,
Having Love for mine,
Adding to their breasts but dross
While I drink Love's wine!

—Will Littenbee.

Daly City Record

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By J. L. BROWN

Entered at the post office of Daly City, Cal., as Second-class matter, under the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879

Indorsed by the Building Trades Council of San Mateo County.

TERMS:
One Year, in advance, \$1.50
Six Months, .75
Three Months, .40

DALY CITY, CALIFORNIA, NOVEMBER 21, 1913

THOSE COMMUTATION RATES

Since our last issue several verbal contradictions have been made of the statements of Edgar C. Humphrey, which were published in full in our last issue, relating to the commutation rates on the peninsula. Williams Jennings Martin asked: "Brown, why don't you get things right?" and a representative of the San Francisco Examiner, in which the Humphrey article was also published in full, informed the editor of this paper "that the Examiner had been imposed upon, but that paper did not consider it of sufficient importance for correction." Why?

In a letter from Mr. Humphrey, addressed to J. L. Brown, San Mateo Index, he says in conclusion:

"These facts, if kept sufficiently before the public, may possibly result in some good. At any rate, I thought so to the extent that I was willing to sponsor the publication, and it certainly did 'start something.'"

For your information, should you care to make local comment, I enclose you the deductions figured for San Mateo:

Under old conditions the scheduled distance from San Francisco to San Mateo was 21.6 miles, and the daily commutation ticket was sold for \$6 per month, which amounted to \$72 per year.

This entitled the purchaser to ride one round trip daily 43.2 miles, or a total of 15768 miles per year.

The rate per mile under this schedule was .456 of a cent.

Under present conditions the scheduled distance between these same two stations is 17.9 miles, and daily commutation ticket is sold for \$5.35 per month, amounting to a total of \$64.20 per year.

This entitles the purchaser to ride one round trip daily, 35.8 miles, or a total of 13067 miles per year.

The rate under this schedule is .491 of a cent.

There is a REDUCTION in distance between these two stations of 2701 miles per year, this being 17 1-10 per cent of the old mileage distance.

There is an INCREASE in the rate charged between these same stations amounting to 9-810 per cent of the former rate per mile.

PLEASE NOTE: If the daily commutation tickets were sold at the same rate per mile between these two stations that the railroad company charged for them for more than 25 years, and before the State Railroad Commission promulgated the present schedule, with its accompanying increased rate per mile, the price of these tickets would then be \$4.96 per month, instead of \$5.35 per month, the price at present charged.

A new commutation ticket that permits the purchaser to ride 35.8 miles per day, six days per week, amounting to 11205.4 miles per year between these same two stations, is now sold for \$4.85 per month, which amounts to \$58.20 per year.

The rate per mile under this charge is .519 of a cent. If this ticket were sold at the proportionate rate prevailing for more than 25 years the price would be \$51.09 per year, or \$4.25 per month.

This is an increase of 12 1-10 per cent over the rate prevailing for daily commutation rate per mile for more than 25 years.

The yearly mileage sold to purchasers of daily commutation tickets between these two stations has been actually reduced 2701 miles yearly, and an allowance made for this reduced mileage of only \$7.80, this allowance being at a rate of only .288 of a cent per mile.

Should the daily round trip tickets between these two stations be sold at this rate (.288 of a cent) per mile, allowed for the reduced mileage they would cost but \$37.63 per year, or only \$3.14 per month.

If the foregoing is true, then the oft-repeated assertion of the San Mateo County Development Association that they have "saved the peninsula commuters \$60,000 annually" is not true. Furthermore, it is quite apparent that no efforts have been made to relieve the large number of regular patrons of the United Railroads, who, during six days pay \$3, or about \$13 a month, between San Mateo and San Francisco. Why should such discrimination be made between the Southern Pacific and the United Railroads?

Make-Believe Hanging Nearly Fatal

While playing "Wild West" a crowd of Brooklyn small boys caught four-year-old Frank Kaneankowitz and strung him up by the neck, using a rope that dangled from a shop awning. Some time afterward a passer-by noticed the boy's plight and cut him down. He was unconscious, but was revived at a hospital.

A railway contractor recently advertised for 300 wooden sleepers. By the next mail he received a letter from a neighboring clergyman offering him the whole of his congregation on reasonable terms.

The little island of Porto Rico has one peak, according to the United States Geological Survey, which is 3532 feet in height. This is the highest point in the Luquillo Mountains.

Jumolong Mangloc is the highest point in the island of Guam, our smallest individual Pacific island possession. According to a chart published by the United States Geological Survey, it is 1274 feet above the sea.

In the hope that 100,000 unemployed will be given work a project has been launched at Reppen on the Oder river, near Berlin, where the society for intercolonization is reclaiming waste lands by utilizing the labor of men in Berlin who are out of work.

Do not believe that happiness makes us selfish; it is treason to the sweetest gift of life. It is when it has deserted us that it becomes hard to keep all the better things within us from dying in the blight.

The Passing Horse

The fact that the New York post office department has just installed 100 new automobile trucks to collect and transfer mail in that part of the city lying below Forty-second street and intends to extend this up-to-date service in the near future to other sections of the metropolis where business centers is but another straw indicating that the faithful horse is slowly but surely being crowded from the city's streets as a beast of burden. From the standpoint of the humanitarian this will be a good thing, for there is no argument but that the horse has been abused. Aside from this, however, the business man has come to realize that one automobile truck can do twice the work of a team of horses, is affected but little by weather changes and reduces the cost of hauling upkeep to a comparatively small figure. A few years more and a horse attached to a delivery wagon will be a novelty in most big cities.—New York Telegram.

Looked Before He Leaped.

A young lady at Bath Beach had occasion to complain about one of the bathhouse attendants, an old fellow who, in the hurry of cleaning up, would sometimes burst in upon her in her bathhouse without knocking.

One morning, after this had happened for the sixth or seventh time, the lady took the old fellow to task.

"See here, Peters," she said, "there's no lock on my bathhouse, as you know, and I must insist on your knocking before you enter. It hasn't happened yet, but it might very well happen that you'd come in on me when I was all undressed."

Peters, with a chuckle hastened to reassure the young lady on this point.

"No fear of that, miss," he said. "No fear of that. There's a knot-hole in the door what I always look through before I venture in."—New Orleans State.

Why, Tommy!

Tommy, at the "movies," saw a tribe of Indians painting their faces, and wanted to know the significance of the act.

"Indians," his mother explained, "always paint their faces before going on the warpath—before scalping and tomahawking and murdering."

The next evening, after dinner, as the mother entertained in the parlor her daughter's most attentive beau, Tommy rushed downstairs wild-eyed with fright.

"Come on, mother," he cried, breathlessly. "Let's get out of this quick. Sister's going on the warpath—she's got half her face painted already."

For a state possessing no seaboard, Arizona has a wider range of altitude than may be generally supposed. The highest point is San Francisco Peak, 12,611 feet above the sea, and the lowest point is on Colorado River at Yuma, where the elevation is but 100 feet.

CERTIFICATE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP

County of San Mateo, ss.

State of California, ss.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we are partners transacting business in the County of San Mateo, State of California, under the firm, name and style of M. BELLI & CO.; that the names in full of all the members of such partnership, and their respective places of residence are:

Ernesta Belli, residing at Colma, County of San Mateo, California.

Evo Antraccoli, residing at Colma, County of San Mateo, California.

Urbano Granucci, residing at Colma, County of San Mateo, California.

And we further certify that there is no other partner, or partners interested in, concerned with or sharing the profits of such partnership. That our principal place of business is at Colma, in said County of San Mateo.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 17th day of October, A. D. 1913.

ERNESTA BELLI (SEAL).

EVO ANTRACCOLI (SEAL).

URBANO GRANUCCI (SEAL).

State of California, ss.

County of San Mateo, ss.

On this 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, before me, Henry Ward Brown, a Notary Public in and for the County of San Mateo, State of California, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared Ernesta Belli, Evo Antraccoli, and Urbano Granucci, known to me to be the persons described in, whose names are subscribed to, and who executed the annexed and foregoing instrument, and they acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at my office in the County of San Mateo, State of California, the day and year in this certificate first above written.

HENRY WARD BROWN.

(SEAL) Notary Public in and for the County of San Mateo, State of California.

(ENDORSED)

Filed in the office of the County Clerk of San Mateo County, Cal., October 28, 1913.

JOS. H. NASH, County Clerk.

By E. L. FALVEY, Deputy Clerk.

This notice first appeared in the Daly City Record Friday, October 31, 1913, and continued five (5) times.

Coast Side Lighting Districts

As a result of the election held in Triangle City, the newly organized district comprising the towns of Marine View, Moss Beach, Farallone, Montara and Princeton, by an almost unanimous vote it was decided to improve the locality by forming a lighting district for the maintenance of one hundred street lights throughout the district. At the same time the improvement organizations are co-operating with the districts of Granada, Miramar, Salada Beach, Brighton Beach, Rockaway Beach and Tobin, along the line of the Ocean Shore Railroad, to form a similar lighting district, which will practically connect the more important towns with continuous lighting for a distance of twenty-three miles.

New Officers Elected

Dr. C. L. Morgan, President, and J. J. Gomez, General Manager of the Half Moon Bay Light and Power Co., have resigned, and John C. McElroy and J. L. Posey were elected to the above offices. Mr. Gomez, the originator of the company and who has been working night and day on its development, resigned so that he could give his undivided time with J. L. Debenedetti and sell the remaining \$20,000 of the \$100,000 capital stock.

Seaside Native Sons Celebrate

The Native Sons of Seaside Parlor, No. 95, of Half Moon Bay, celebrated their 27th anniversary by giving an elaborate banquet one night last week. C. P. Mosconi acted as toastmaster and presided in a very able manner. Dr. Brooke, Rev. Andriano, Rev. Geo. Cona, Mrs. W. A. Brooke, Alvin S. Hatch and others made short and interesting talks. The evening passed away quickly and those present had a most delightful time.

Pioneer Club Meeting

An important meeting of the Pioneer Club of Farallone will be held at the club rooms Tuesday evening, November 25. All members are earnestly requested to be present, as the proposition of incorporating the club will be taken up. It will be necessary to have a full attendance to take action. There will also be an election of officers on that evening.

Montara Mountain Boulevard

The engineers have finished surveying the Montara Mountain and it is expected that dirt will be flying by the first of the year on the Coast Side Boulevard. This work is to be done under the \$1,250,000 county road bond issue. The Coast Side is coming into its own.

Leading Question

The newly accepted young man was "making up" to the sweetest girl's impish small brother. Willie evincing a desire to inspect his watch charm, the visitor lifted Willie to his lap. In a pause of the general conversation Willie piped, shrilly:

"Am I as heavy as sister Mabel?"

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of San Mateo, PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of John L. Hogan, Deceased. No. 1690.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Thomas J. Hogan, administrator of the estate of the said John L. Hogan, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, or his estate, to exhibit and present them with the necessary vouchers, within four (4) months after the first publication of this notice (made October 24th, 1913) to the administrator of said estate, at the law office of Henry Ward Brown, on Washington street, between Dunks and Briggs streets, in Colma, County of San Mateo, State of California, the same being the place hereby designated by said administrator for the transaction of the business of the said estate of John L. Hogan, deceased.

Dated, October 24th, 1913.

THOMAS J. HOGAN, Administrator of the Estate of John L. Hogan, deceased.

Henry Ward Brown, Attorney for said Administrator, Colma, San Mateo County, Cal.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of San Mateo, PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Annie Erwin, Deceased. No. 1698.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Andrew L. Erwin, administrator of the estate of the said Annie Erwin, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, or her estate, to exhibit and present them with the necessary vouchers, within four (4) months after the first publication of this notice (made October 10th, 1913) to the administrator of said estate, at the law office of Henry Ward Brown, on Washington street, between Dunks and Briggs streets, in Colma, County of San Mateo, State of California, the same being the place hereby designated by said administrator for the transaction of the business of the estate of said Annie Erwin, deceased.

ANDREW L. ERWIN, Administrator of the Estate of Annie Erwin, deceased.

Dated, October 10th, 1913.

Henry Ward Brown, attorney for said Administrator, Colma, San Mateo County, Cal.

Tell us that Local News or Society Item.

Patronize the

VISTA GRANDE BAKERY.

where your goods are manufactured in a place that is clean, sanitary and above ground, from the

CHOICEST OF MATERIALS and by the best bakers.

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It is like buying directly from the company operating the largest paint and varnish plant in the world—the makers of the "Acme Quality" paints, enamels, stains, varnishes. You can get exactly what you want in the

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SPRING VALLEY LUMBER YARD

2401 San Jose Ave.

SAN FRANCISCO

Daly City Record

ELLIS C. JOHNSON
Justice of the Peace
Notary Public

Deeds, Contracts, etc., correctly drawn up.
Agent Aetna Fire Insurance Company
Phone Mission 6606
62 Mission Road
Daly City

THE BOULEVARD

Mission Road & School St.

Case Goods A Specialty

GAS KITCHEN
CALE COAKLEY, Pr.

Daily City Record

LOCAL PAGE

State Officials

Governor—Hiram W. Johnson.
Lieutenant Governor—Albert J. Wallace.
Secretary of State—Frank C. Jordan.
State Controller—
State Treasurer—E. D. Roberts.
Attorney General—U. S. Webb.
Comptroller—W. S. Kingsbury.
State Printer—F. W. Richardson.
Director of Public Instruction—Edward Hyatt.
Judicial Officer—E. A. Forbes.

RAILROAD COMMISSION
President—John M. Eastman.
Commissioners—Harvey D. Loveland, Alex. Gordon, Edwin O. Edgerton, Max Thelen.

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
President—A. Towne, Charles D. Blaney, N. D. Darlington.

County Officials

County of Superior Court—George H. Buck.
County Clerk—Joseph H. Mansfield.
County Auditor—P. P. Chamberlain.
County Assessor—H. O. Heiner.
County Tax Collector—C. D. Hayward.
County Registrar—James V. Neuman.
County Engineer—H. G. Plymire.
County Health Officer—W. G. Beattie.
County Assessor—Henry Ward Brown.

SUPERVISORS
First District—James T. Casey, Colma.
Second District—Wm. H. Brown, San Mateo.
Third District—John MacBain, Menlo Park.
Fourth District—J. M. Francis, Halfmoon Bay.
Fifth District—D. E. Blackburn, Pescadero.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE
First District
Ellis C. Johnson—Daly City
John P. Davis—San Bruno

CONSTABLES—First District
H. Parker—Daly City
C. Wallace—South San Francisco

Daly City Officials

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Burton C. Rose, President
Edward Freyer
A. J. Green
Charles L. Biebel
C. A. Landini
City Attorney, J. H. Morris
Recorder, Ellis C. Johnson
Treasurer, T. Sheehan
Clerk, George L. Smith
Marshal, Eugene J. Lucey
Postmaster, J. J. Sullivan

DALY CITY POSTOFFICE

Postoffice open daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Sundays and holidays from 8 A. M. to 10 A. M.
Outgoing mails close 6 A. M.
Incoming mails arrive at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

COLMA POSTOFFICE

Postoffice open daily from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m.
Sundays, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Money order window opened from 8 a. m. to 5:45 p. m.
Letters for registration must be posted half an hour previous to the time for closing the mail.
Mails are dispatched from office 15 minutes before train time.
Outgoing mail leaves as follows:
7:08 a. m.
1:10 p. m.
6:49 p. m.
Mails arriving at this office are as follows:
6:06 a. m.
11:56 a. m.
5:55 p. m.
JOSEPHINE ARMANINO, Postmistress.

For Sale—I will sell my Belgian hares and pens cheap. Enquire at post office.

For Sale—A 1913 Indian motorcycle, fully equipped; price \$220. Enquire at 145 Santa Ana avenue, Daly City.

DON'T MONKEY with the Cheap Printer. It costs you more in the long run. Pay us legitimate union prices for good work and get satisfaction.

Dr. F. Bush's dental office is No. 420 Mission road. Office hours 10:30 to 5:30 p. m. except Wednesdays. Evenings by appointment. Sundays 10 to 12.

Those sending in local items will greatly increase the interest by giving the initials of people mentioned. Doing so will add value to the item and be far more satisfactory to every reader.

PAY UP!—Quite a number of our subscribers owe for the paper. The amounts are small but when several hundred of them are added together the amount would be sufficiently large to cover all our obligations, which is what we desire.

Thanksgiving Ball—Company No. 2 of the Daly City Volunteer Fire Department has engaged Knowles' Hall for Thanksgiving eve, November 26, 1913, when the members will give another of their grand annual balls. First class union music. Tickets 25 cents.

The honest way to discontinue a subscription to a newspaper is to first pay the small amount you owe. Thus you will retain the respect of the editor and guard your own peace of mind. To do otherwise, such as ordering the postmaster to notify the publisher that the paper is "refused," is cowardly, sneaking as a snake thief, and worse than highway robbery.

Mrs. S. M. Wheatland has been very ill, but is better now.
Mrs. Katharine Cairns is recovering from a severe case of lumbago.
Miss Grace Collins is now the official stenographer in Judge Ellis C. Johnson's courtroom.

John Brulez is erecting a nice \$2500 residence on Garden street.

Mrs. H. E. Duffy has moved from the city to her Theta avenue home.

The 13-month-old daughter of Mrs. and Wm. Ehler died Sunday and the funeral took place Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Ben Hansen, who has been suffering with a severe catarrhal affection and the grippe, is reported to be improving.

Margaret, the little daughter of Matt Grady, the popular laundryman, is quite ill with what is feared to be Bright's disease.

Mrs. L. Smith has again opened up the Junction Restaurant and invites all her old patrons and new ones to try her fine meals.

Two acres of land with new 5-room house at foot of Fifth avenue for sale or lease. Custer-Martin, 702 Market street, San Francisco.

Palms and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Shrubs and anything in this line—John Wohlers, Nurseryman, School Street Boulevard, Colma.

E. A. Collins, one of Daly City's good citizens, is arranging to move his family to San Mateo next Monday, where he has been employed in the San Mateo Planing Mill.

Mrs. Hazel C. Russell has returned from a few days' visit to her husband at Chico. Mrs. Russell's many friends will regret to learn that she has decided to resign her position as postmistress of Daly City.

Christmas—not Xmas—will soon be here, when people will get presents they don't want from people they never suspected would be guilty of so freakish an act, and kick themselves for not having broken into jail where presents never follow.

To complete the files of the Daly City Record we desire a copy of the issue of March 14, 1913. If any of our subscribers have a copy of that issue, they will confer a favor by sending same to this office, for which we will be pleased to reciprocate.

The passing of those billboards on the corner of Mission street and Wellington avenue, to make room for the State Highway removes a most unsightly vision from Daly City, and it is to be hoped they will stay "gone." The candy stand and restaurant are also in the way and will have to be removed.

On Saturday evening about forty friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Rae had a splendid time. Music, dancing and a banquet with electric light effects were enjoyed. Mr. and Mrs. Rae were married 25 years ago. Their family consists of five sons and one daughter. Prof. Savage made a nice speech in his usual style.

There will be a special entertainment at the Peninsula Theatre, corner of Mission street and Templeton avenue, on Saturday evening, November 29, given under the auspices of Father Cooper and St. Michael's parish. Every possible effort will be made to make the entertainment first-class and pleasing to those who attend. The tickets are on sale by the young ladies of the parish and with each there will be a coupon entitling the holder to a chance of winning a large turkey.

Olga Ottoboni's Birthday

Miss Olga Ottoboni celebrated her twentieth birthday on the evening of November 15 and the affair was a happy one, there being dancing, singing and a most elaborate repast, at which Prof. Wm. J. Savage made one of his characteristic good speeches, saying just the right things to please everybody present.

Those who attended were Mr. and Mrs. Gooch, Mr. and Mrs. Vireno, Mr. and Mrs. Bianchini, Mr. and Mrs. Ottoboni, Mrs. Semenza, May Farosich, Tessie Ratto, Annie Baffico, Desolina Baffico, Louise Revegnio, Anna Paganini, Mabel Cornelius, George Farosich, W. J. Savage, Antone Ratto, Joseph Restani, Eustace Ottoboni and Mr. Tossi.

Coast Side Chrysanthemums

Y. Takahashi, the Montarra florist, is raising chrysanthemums in great numbers and estimates his crop at 700 dozen, for which he will reap a harvest of \$350. He has a small ranch of five acres, and says that after employing four men to take care of the flowers, such as sweet peas, chrysanthemums, China lilies and other kinds too numerous to mention, that he will have a net profit of over \$2500 this season. He also says that this ideal for the growing of flowers, and invites visitors to his gardens and will also give them pointers on how to plant them and care for same.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Fred Christen, age 21, Colma, and Freda Imsand, age 18, Daly City.
Ernest H. Huffman, age 31, Santa Cruz, and Grace Capener, age 19, San Jose.

William K. Schwechten, aged 36, and Edith Seliner, aged 21, both of San Francisco.

Geo. L. Stewart, aged 35, and Marie Andrews, aged 30, both of San Francisco.

John T. Fiburn, aged 30, Los Banos, and Helena Tock, aged 23, Point Arena, Mendocino County.

James J. Redmond, aged 21, and Ruth M. Ruffner, aged 18, both of San Francisco.

John Dedo, aged 25, and Mary Zoon, aged 24, both of Portland.

Charles Fanning, aged 31, and Marie Miller, aged 29, both of San Francisco.

Carl H. Wilson, aged 21, and Lena Fumagallo, aged 30, both of Saratoga, Santa Clara County.

Rupert Keinst, aged 46, Stockton, and Gabrielle Henry, aged 43, Sacramento.

Other Coast Side Notes.

The crab season opened Saturday, November 15.

Mrs. H. Stoffels of Miramar is visiting friends in the city.

James Gray of Half Moon Bay was in San Francisco Wednesday.

Mrs. Frank Furtado of Miramar is around again after a long sickness.

Mrs. Bennett and children of Miramar are visiting relatives in Bakersfield.

J. R. Terry of Half Moon Bay has purchased a ranch at Knights Landing and will move there at once.

The artichokes are beginning to bear and are bringing a fancy price and the outlook is for a banner crop.

King Prara and bride (Josie Cardoza) have moved into the Manuel Francis cottage at Half Moon Bay.

Rudolf Semler has become the coal merchant for the Ocean Shore and has arranged to ship in several carloads.

H. C. P. Morse of the Coast Side Manufacturing Co., was in Bakersfield last week and while there purchased a team of horses.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Evans and Mrs. H. J. Bartlett of San Francisco were in Moss Beach last week fishing for and capturing delicious eel and abalone.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. McDowell and Mr. McFadden of Salada Beach visited the Triangle last Sunday and were well pleased with their day's outing.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Kronmiller of the Opal Store on Grant avenue, San Francisco, visited in Montara last Sunday as the guests of Mr. Wagner.

Mr. Kronmiller is especially interested in the abalone shells and left an order for Mr. Flink to buy any shells that were offered that would work up into high grade jewelry.

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TAX PROTEST

So much has been said and the complaints are so widespread on account of the iniquitous doubling of Daly City valuations and consequent excessive city taxes, that the Record has been appealed to many times for information on the subject.

The only possible way to ever get redress is to file a protest when you pay your taxes, and for the benefit of the people the Record has printed a supply of protests, which read as follows:

To EUGENE J. LUCEY,
TAX COLLECTOR OF DALY CITY:

Dear Sir:

The undersigned, the owner of the property herein-after described, hereby protests against the payment to you

of the sum of (1) Dollars,

(\$.....), being (a) both installment.... of taxes for

(b) first

(c) second

the fiscal year, 1913-1914; levied and assessed by Daly City upon the real property situated in said Daly City and described as follows, to-wit: (2)

Lot..... No..... Block..... No.....

Tract.....

And for ground for protest the undersigned specifies:

(1) That the assessment on said property hereinabove described, made by the Assessor of said Daly City, and on which the said taxes are computed is a sum far greater than the value of said property.

(2) That the said assessment is excessive, and far in excess of the value of said property and was made without sufficient investigation and appraisal by the Assessor of said Daly City.

(3) That the Assessor of said Daly City failed to make any examination whatever of any of the property of protestant so assessed, and hereinabove described, and that said assessment is illegal by reason of such failure.

(4) That the rate heretofore levied by the Board of Trustees of said City of Daly City is excessive and far in excess of the needs of the said Daly City for the year 1913-1914; and that the Board of Equalization acted in bad faith in the fixing of the tax rate in that they fixed the rate for the year 1913-1914 at one half of said present rate at a meeting of said Board duly called and held, and thereafter raised said rate without notice to any tax-payer of said Daly City.

DATE:, 1913.

INSTRUCTIONS: (1) Insert after (1) the actual amount of taxes paid. If both installments are paid, draw a line through (b) and (c). If the first installment only is paid, draw a line through (a) and (c). If the second installment only is paid, draw a line through (a) and (b).

(2) Insert description of property assessed and on which the tax is paid.

Either cut this from the paper or come and get the regular printed copy or copies if you wish them for your neighbor and file them with Mr. Lucey as directed.



NEW PENINSULA THEATRE

DALY CITY'S SPLENDID Vaudeville and Movies

Cor. Mission & Templeton

This Play House is equal in its productions of Fine Pictures and Vaudeville Sketches to any place in San Francisco and the crowds each evening are indicative of the appreciative shown by the people.

JUST GO ONE EVENING AND BE CONVINCED

ANGELO SELMI THE LEADING GROCER

Fruit & Vegetable Dealer

Goods Delivered Everywhere and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

DALY CITY CALIFORNIA

JOHN HENNESSY DEALER IN

COAL AND FEED

253 Siskies Ave. Phone Mission 3100
Ocean View, S. F.

Daly City Postoffice

Postoffice open daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Sundays and holidays from 8 A. M. to 10 A. M.
Outgoing mails close 6 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Mail arrives at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

HAZEL C. RUSSELL, Postmistress.

Colma Pioneer Merchandise Store

M. A. S. BELL & CO.

Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Clothing.

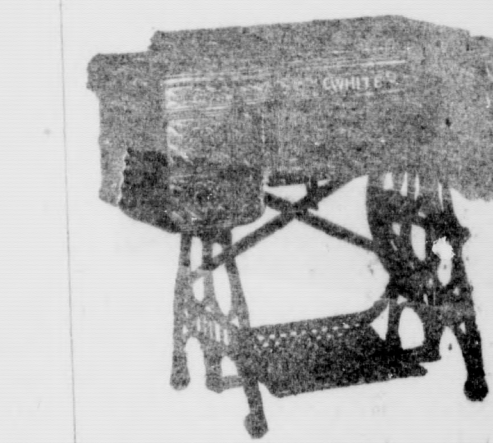
Books, Shoes and Hats

Wine and Liquors, Bag, Gro., Feed, General Merchandise

Importers of Pure Italian Olive Oil.

Branch at Hillcrest, Public Tel. Station. COLMA

White is King



The very BEST all-round Family Sewing Machine that can be produced. Made in ROTARY and VIBRATOR styles.

The rotary makes both Lock and Chain stitch. The very latest up-to-the-minute steel attachments with each machine. Sold on easy payments. Send name any address for our beautiful H. T. Catalogue Free.

HITE SEWING MACHINE CO.

1450 Market St

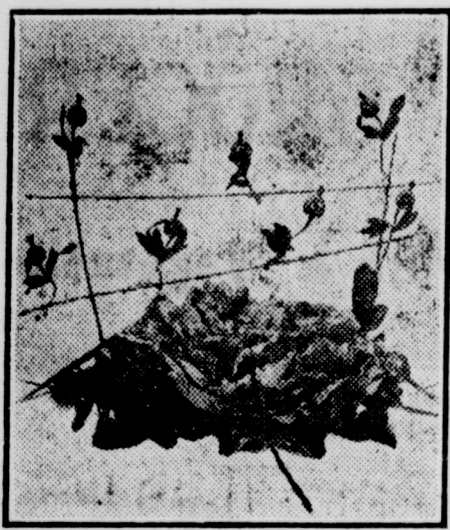
SAN FRANCISCO

SOCIAL EVENTS are so interesting to the readers of a local newspaper that the Index and Record is particularly desirous of mentioning them, and we wish everyone to bear this in mind and inform us of everything of that nature coming under their observation, either past or prospective. Please address "Society Editor" and sign your name—not for publication unless you wish it—but as a guarantee of good faith. Such announcements should reach this office not later than 3 P. M. Tuesday of each week, in order to insure insertion.

If it's printed—we can do the trick to perfection. Phone San Mateo 85, or call at 316 B street.

BE UP TO DATE.

Halloween "Critters"
That Talk and Move.



NEW JACK HORNER PIE.

Do you know the very latest, up to date, sauciest novelties that this mad, funny Halloween season has brought forth? No mere pictures these. No inanimate affairs to be looked at once and then forgotten. The really new Halloween "things" are full of life and action. They move, they squeak, they bow, they raise their hats, they open their jaws, they turn somersaults. They do as many tricks, in fact, as though their pumpkin heads and grotesque bodies had indeed been bewitched by the spirits that prowl abroad on Halloween night.

Accordingly the inevitable black cat is meowing, the golfing clown is whirling around in somersaults, and the pumpkin jack-o'-lantern is uttering funny squawks through a wide open mouth that opens and closes, and so it goes.

Perhaps the most alluring of the Halloween creatures is a black cat with paper muslin body, concealing a little bellows, to be pressed between the fingers. The one pressure makes the "meow" and causes the cat to lift up before its face a cunning little pumpkin shell mask. The Jack Horner pie seen in the illustration is an appropriate centerpiece for the Halloween supper table and when filled with these funny "moving" favors creates a jolly lot of sport among the guests.

The Home Beautiful.

Painted and enameled chairs of the colonial style are most fitting for bedroom furnishing.

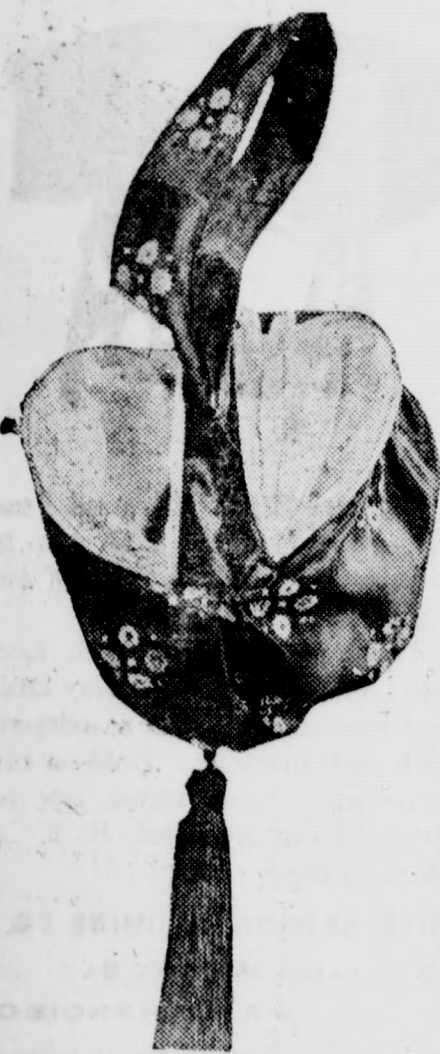
A simple striped paper in two toned grays is a most appropriate background for "period" furniture.

In pondering the fall wall paper problems a good suggestion for guidance is that dark papers make a room seem smaller, and red should not be used in living rooms as it absorbs light and is a nerve irritant.

Bedroom furniture which is dark and gloomy may be transformed into articles of beauty by the use of varnish remover and ivory or cream paint. Additional attraction may be given by painting gay wreaths or nosegays on the repainted furniture.

What Is Smart In Bags.

If you would be smart and right up to the minute this winter you must have a hand bag to match each costume. Nothing could be lovelier for



POMPADOUR VANITY BAG.

afternoon bridge parties or for the matinee than one of the new pompadour vanity bags.

Such a model is seen in the cut—a delightful affair of hand embroidered black moire silk with flowers in natural colorings. The bag has two compartments, one for toilet necessities and the other for small change. The handle is of broad silk, and a handsome black silk tassel finishes the end of the little accessory.

To Dress Like Eskimos.

The girls of the Phoebe Ann Thorne Open Air Model school at Bryn Mawr, which was opened this fall under the direction of Bryn Mawr college, will wear Eskimo suits this winter, with furs. Only twenty girls will be allowed to take advantage of the school this year; but, no doubt, it will be enlarged if as successful as it is hoped that it will be.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE

BIBLE STUDY ON—

ISRAEL UNDER A NEW LEADER.

Joshua 1:1-9—Nov. 23.

"Be strong and of a good courage."—Verse 9.

ISRAEL spent thirty days in mourning for their great leader Moses, yet with one accord accepted Joshua as their new leader by Divine appointment through Moses. Like other Bible heroes, Joshua was renowned for his faith and his loyalty to God. At the time of taking Moses' place he was in his eighty-third year, yet full of vigor and evidently the best qualified for the position.

The fact that Moses was vigorous at one hundred and twenty, and Joshua at eighty-three, speaks loudly to us in confirmation of the Bible teaching that Adam was created perfect, and that the entire race has since fallen into sin and death—sharing Adam's penalty. "Dying, thou shalt die." The intelligence of these men, as well as their vigor, quite contradict the Evolution theory; for this very Joshua had been one of the slaves in Egypt.

Israel's Real Leader—God.

Not for a moment are we to lose sight of the fact that God had adopted the nation of Israel and had entered into a special Covenant with them; and that, therefore, He was their real Leader, Moses, Joshua and others being merely His representatives. We have already referred to the reasons for the adoption of Israel by the Almighty.

The New Leader's Name.

Joshua's name was originally Hoshua, the same as that of the Prophet Hosea, signifying salvation. To this was prefixed (Numbers 13:16) *Je*, an abbreviation representing the word *Jehovah*. Thus the name became *Jehoshua*, signifying *Jehovah's* salvation. This was shortened to *Joshua*. The Greek form of this word is *Jesus*—Jesus.

For twenty-seven years Joshua was the leader of Israel, faithful to God and to the people. He not only led the people through Jordan and directed in the conquest of Canaan, but divided the land amongst the tribes and governed the people with great acceptance, dying at the age of one hundred and ten years.

Moses and Joshua were men of totally different types. Any one contrasted with Moses would be disadvantaged, so high did that great statesman tower above the average of humanity, then or since. Yet while Joshua could not be Moses, yet he was faithful as a follower of Moses, as one who obeyed the Divine Law, and whose faith and influence were helpful to the people. He was just what God wished him to be, and whoever is worthy of such a testimony is truly great.

The Land of Promise.

That Joshua and Israel should take forcible possession of Canaan is called in question by some. They ask, By what right might one branch of the human family destroy another and seize their land? Where is the justice of such a course?

There is but one answer to this query; and, rightly seen, it is satisfactory. The Lord declares that the earth is His, that He gave it to the children of men, as represented by Adam. (Psalm 115:16.) But the gift was conditioned upon obedience and loyalty—disobedience, disloyalty, being punishable by death. Adam incurred this penalty; and his children, under the laws of heredity, shared it with him, because "born in sin and shapen in iniquity." Thus all human right in the earth was abrogated by the death sentence upon the sinner.

God purposed in Himself the recovery of Adam and his family from the curse of death—through Messiah, through His death and by the power of His Messianic Kingdom, not yet established. In preparation for these blessings to come, God laid hold upon Israel and made a Covenant with them. Although they could not fulfill the terms of the Covenant and obtain God's choicest blessing, nevertheless they were greatly blessed by their Law Covenant, and many of them were pre-destined by it for co-operation with Messiah in His Kingdom in due

time. In carrying out this arrangement, God gave Israel Palestine, but explained that this gift was because of His favor toward them in pursuit of His own great plans, previously outlined to Abraham. He further explained that the Canaanites were not making progress, and that their continuance would be neither for their good nor for His glory—as it was with the Sodomites.—Ezekiel 16:49, 50.

We should remember that the Bible tells us that the Canaanites were not the hell of torment pictured in the creeds. Their destruction by Israel sent them to Sheol, Hades, the tomb. There they sleep with their forefathers, waiting for the glorious resurrection Morning, when Messiah's Kingdom will eventually bring back every man in his own order. From this viewpoint, the giving of Palestine to Israel was not unjust, but wisdom.

False Theories of the Bible. Dark Ages.



DID THEY SPRING FROM ADAM'S RACE?

Evolution Theory Contradicted.

Cookery Points

Three Fireless Cooker Recipes.

For beef roll take ten ounces of lean beef from the shoulder or shin. Take two ounces of sausage meat, with an equal quantity of stale breadcrumbs. Cut the meat into slices one-half inch thick. Mix crumbs and sausage meat and spread on the meat. Roll up and tie firmly. Try out two ounces of fat salt pork and brown the meat in it. Take from the fat and place in an earthen dish. Add to the fat one tablespoonful of flour and brown. Then add one-half pint of boiling water. Boil five minutes. Season with one-half teaspoonful salt, one-half teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce and two tablespoonfuls of tomato catsup. Pour over the meat and cook about five hours between thoroughly heated roasting plates.

Beef a la Mode.

Take one pound of the shoulder of beef and two slices of bacon. Salt, pepper and flour the meat. Put in an earthen dish and add three whole cloves, one-half dozen allspice, one slice of onion, one teaspoonful of powdered thyme, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar and half a pint of hot water. If liked, turnips and carrots may be added. Cook five hours, using two roasting plates.

Sheep or Calf's Heart.

Stuff with sausage and breadcrumbs. Season with salt and pepper and dredge with flour. Put into an earthen dish and add one tablespoonful of tomato catsup and one slice of onion. Cover with boiling water and cook for five hours, using both radiators.

Fruit Babies.

Some delicious little fruit babies are sold in one of the shops that has made a name for itself as the home of unusual sweets. Each stands three or four inches high, and each has for a pedestal a square sand cookie. The little fruit baby is made in this way:

His two feet are two almonds implanted firmly in the cookie before it is baked—with pointed toes and rounded heels of course. The two legs are two plump figs that, by means of pushing and pulling, have taken on themselves the outline of the full breeches of the small Dutch boy.

The body, like a loose blouse, is a bigger fig. The arms are strings of raisins—four or five—that end in hands made of a half of a shelled peanut. The head is a big, square caramel, the face part white, with rich chocolate features, the hair part brown. A tiny cap made from a piece of a fig is perched rakishly over one corner of the funny square head.

Fruit Balls.

This is a toothsome confection in which figs are the principal ingredients. Grind separately and then together, twelve equal quantities of dried or pressed figs, stoned dates, seeded raisins and nuts (chickory nuts, walnut or pecans). Take the white of one egg and the same amount of cream, stir together and work into it sifted confectioner's sugar until it is quite stiff. Then work enough of this into the fruit mixture to bind it together. Powder the hands with some of the sugar and roll the candy into balls the size of marbles. These will be improved if allowed to stand a day or two.

Spiced Vinegar.

There are a number of good, blended, spicy vinegars one can make. It is more a matter of taste than materials necessary. One piquant and tasty vinegar is made by adding to a quart of cider vinegar one ounce of celery seed, one tablespoonful each of peppermint and spearmint, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, three small onions, four whole cloves, one teaspoonful of whole pepper, half of a grated nutmeg, one teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of sugar. At the end of three weeks strain and bottle. To be used to flavor salad and in making meat sandwiches.

Aunt Beckie's Corn Muffins.

Sift together one and two-thirds cups of pastry flour, one cupful of soft white cornmeal, two scant teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a half teaspoonful of salt. Beat to a cream two tablespoonfuls of butter, with three tablespoonfuls of sugar, and then add three well beaten eggs. Dilute with a pint of milk and beat hard until batter is smooth. Fill well greased muffin tins two-thirds full and bake in a moderately hot oven.

Egg Pie.

Fry four large sliced onions in clarified dripping, drain these well and mix them with a rather thick, white sauce, adding in at the same time three hard boiled egg sliced. Line a shallow pie dish with paste, fill up with the mixture, cover with washed potatoes and bake in a moderate oven.

Italian Cake.

Mix together two to three ounces of previously cooked rice, two ounces of butter, six ounces of grated cheese, one whole egg and pepper and salt to taste. Steam this mixture in a buttered basin or mold for one hour and ten minutes, turn out and serve with tomato sauce.

Points for Mothers

Your Boy's Room.

If you have two rooms to turn over to the boys I think they will prefer a den and a bedroom, the latter furnished with twin beds, two dressers or high shaving stands and one big chiffonier, said an interior decorator recently. The den should contain a broad couch without back, a large table with the shelving beneath partitioned off for reading matter, two large easy chairs—boys like Morris chairs better than rockers—a bookcase preferably the sectional style, a splendid reading lamp and if possible an open fireplace.

As to color schemes, on the north walls use either a golden yellow and rich yellow brown combination—the yellow in the bedroom, brown in the living room—or a red combination. Brown makes a splendid background for college trophies, pennants, banners, etc., and sporting prints, while yellow for the bedroom gives a good reflection for shaving, dressing, etc.

If you use red select a warm geranium pink for the bedroom and for the den a rich, deep red, which will be simply a deepening of the geranium pink, or dry pinkish terra cotta for the bedroom and a very deep, warm terra cotta for the den. And always have a plain cartridge paper when you can get it in the right shades or a fine satin stripe paper which is in a soft two tone effect.

If you use a border select for either the brown or terra cotta wall covering of the den a hunting or riding or skating design.

For rugs use as many skins as you can muster or the imitation rag carpet rugs, which clean and shake splendidly. Have plain Marseilles or honeycomb counterpanes and no shams. For bureau scarfs have plain hemmed strips of linen. Boys hate lace furberies and ribbon bows.

I hear some mother of slender purse say that this is all right for the woman who can furnish a suit, but when you have only an attic room for the liddle—what then?

And again I say consult the boy. You'll be surprised at his resourcefulness. Here is what a mother and her boy living in a small town have done: She told the liddle of fifteen just how much money she could spend on his room when they moved into the new house. The attic was not plastered, and the boy bought plain tan colored building paper to cover ceiling and wall and make the room warmer.

This made a stunning background for his squirrel skins, high school banners, fishing outfit and all other boyish treasures that would "hang."

He built a cozy corner of old boxes and burlap bags which his mother helped him to rip and dye a warm red. He painted his own floor, and he and his mother braided rugs at night. The girls gave him pillows for his cozy corner, and after he had repaired and painted a huge porch chair they made more pillows for that.

That room is beloved by every boy on the liddle's list of friends, and a certain club of boys and girls meets there once a week, thus saving maternal parlors.

On his bed he has Great Grandmother Burrell's counterpane, crocheted in red and blue. He repainted the bureau and made a tie rack to hang on one side and a whisk broom holder on the other from burnt wood. He has a homemade bookcase, and he and his chum are now building some real mission furniture to finish off the room.

Birthday Candle Ring.

If a birthday is soon coming in your household, buy one of the charming little candle rings to go around a birthday cake. These rings are made of wood, enameled white and painted with small pink and blue flowers. They are perforated with sockets for holding many small candles. They sit securely on the table outside the cake, and there is no danger of burned cloth or scorched cake when they are used. Of course they come in different sizes and cost according to size.

One with so many holes that the possessor of that many years to her credit would attempt to forget it costs \$1.75. A group of three small ones costs \$2. If only part of the holes are needed to accommodate the necessary number of candles the candles can be arranged symmetrically, skipping one or two sockets between each two candles, and the empty sockets can be covered with flower heads or bouillons done up in little motto papers.

Children's Luncheon Dainty.

A favorite luncheon sweet for small children with dainty appetites is made from a box of animal crackers, one of saltines and a cupful of pure maple syrup. Boil in the syrup until it forms a soft ball when dropped in ice water. Then put a little on each saltine and press an animal into this in a standing position. Cream cheese and marmalade with saltines is also a good combination.

For Playroom Floor.

A good covering for the nursery playroom floor is cork carpet. It is thick and warm, is washable and does not resound with noise like hard boards or thin linoleum.

FOR THE CHILDREN

A Number Puzzle.

Ask a friend to think of two, three or more numbers, none of which must exceed nine, and you will tell him the numbers thought of. If he thinks of two numbers double the first and add 1 to the product, multiply the whole by 5 and add to that product the second number. If there be a third make him double the first sum and add 1 to it; then desire him to multiply the new sum by 5 and add to it the third number. If there should be a fourth number you must proceed in the same manner, desiring him to double the preceding sum, to add 1 to it, to multiply by 5, and then to add the fourth number, and so on; then ask the number arising from the addition of the last number thought of, and if there were two numbers subtract 5 from it; if three, 55; if four, 555, and so on, for the remainder will be composed of figures, of which the first on the left will be the first number thought of, next the second, and so of the rest.

Suppose the numbers thought of to be 3, 4, 6; by adding 1 to 6, the double of the first, we have 7, which being multiplied by 5 gives 35; if 4, the second number thought of, be then added, we shall have 39, which doubled gives 78, and if we add 1 and multiply 79 by 5 the result will be 395. Lastly, if we add 6, the third number thought of, the sum will be 401, and if 55 be deducted from it we shall have for the remainder 346, the figures of which 3, 4 and 6 indicate in order the three numbers thought of.

Conundrums.

Why are potatoes and corn like certain sinners of old? Because they have eyes and see not, and having ears they hear not.

Why is a trader like a divinity student? Because he studies the prophets.

What was the longest day of Adam's life? The day on which there was no Eve.

Why is a roomful of married ladies like an empty one? Because there is not a single person in it.

What is the difference between a cat and a comma? A cat has its claws at the end of its paws, a comma its pause at the end of a clause.

Why is a black man out for a holiday like a bandy legged man? Because the negro's out (knee grows out).

Why is there never such a thing as one whole day? Because every day begins by breaking.

Why does a good blow leave a blue mark? Because blow in the perfect makes blue.

Boy Scout Tree Census.

Massachusetts Boy Scouts of America are enlisted in a state competition which has assumed big proportions. A "tree census" is the strenuous task the boys have tackled. In different towns and cities scouts are busily canvassing their own localities, listing the trees and getting data concerning the species, health and general appearance. A system of cards with spaces for diagrams, statistics and other information is in use. Pretty large consignments, this work of listing all the city trees in Massachusetts! But the boys are competing for prizes which will equip the troops that win them for many months to come. The State Forestry association has offered three prizes—\$60, \$50 and \$40. The boys may have the money or the equivalent in trophies.

A City Problem.

What is the city of learning? University.

What is the city of enmity? Animosity.

What is the city of shrewdness? Sagacity.

What is the city of truth? Veracity.

What is the city of doubt? Perplexity.

What is the city of greed? Voracity.

What is the city of ostentation? Pomposity.

What is the city of spring? Elasticity.

What is the obstinate city? Pertinacity.

What is the city of inclination? Propensity.

What is the animated city? Vivacity.

What is the plain city? Simplicity.

Game of Cobble.

The players form a circle around one of their number, who personates the cobbler and for whom a stool is provided, on which he takes his seat, saying, as he goes in mimicry through the operations of his trade: "Come, ladies and gentlemen, come and let me try on your shoes!" to which the band reply by dancing round him as quickly as possible, singing, "Try, try." The cobbler, without moving from his seat, strives to seize one of the dancers—a girl by her dress or sash, a boy by his leg—and, if he succeeds, becomes master and remains idle in the middle of the circle, while his prisoner pays a forfeit and becomes cobbler.

Hidden Hardware.

The wren chased the swallow through the field.

I am glad Jessabel takes to Latin in school.

Under the willow I remained during the storm.

The courtier's courtesy was sham, merely sham.

The ship's crew gave a lovely entertainment.

The doctor saw Milton ailing, yet gave him no medicine.

Answers.—Wrench, bolt, wire, hammer, screw, nail.

UNUSUAL AND CHIC.

Oriental Lines In
This New Costume.



OF TAN DUVETYN AND CLOTH.

Chinese lines have been exploited in evening wraps for several seasons, and oriental effects both in materials and trimmings have received a perfect sartorial ovation from the feminine public, but this year the silhouette designed from Chinese costumes is new in the dress world.

The chic little three piece costume pictured is of such a genre. The material used is tan wool for the skirt and the same shade in duvetyn for the fitted mandarin jacket, which has a sash of silk worked with metal threads finished with bands of fur. The costume is original and smart in the extreme.

Will Man Dispose of Woman Propose?

Over in Stockholm a dreadful discussion is raging because women wish to be given the right to propose. A statement of Dr. Paul S. Hunter of the Wisconsin board of health to the effect that woman is prior to man after all seems to give the much sought privilege to the woman. If Dr. Hunter's statement is scientifically correct, as he says it is, woman existed on this earth ages before man. Eve lived in the garden of Eden a great many years before Adam appeared, and therefore women can reverse the old situation, for trouble only began when man was made.

"The female sex existed alone on this earth for ages," says Dr. Hunter. "When the male came he came as an offshoot of the female, and, although for ages the great processes of life had gone on without him, he began to claim priority for himself as soon as he developed a physique strong enough to force his demand. He has been telling these stories about himself and his great superiority until today, but now science can disprove his claim."

The average person wonders about the future stand of science, toward woman's right to propose. If woman is man's superior (as she undoubtedly is or is not she should certainly manage her own matrimonial ventures. A great many women would propose more gracefully and more discreetly than some men, but the sad things that may happen to the impressionable weaker sex (in the light of the new discovery) when they are unable to forbid a lady to marry them can be pictured. It is consoling to think that the poor abstracted scientists will be least able to resist the danger that they have brought upon themselves.

High Collars.

High collars, if tight, do more to induce a double chin than anything else, and, moreover, by pressing the flesh underneath the chin back against the throat they cause the two front neck cords to become unduly prominent and stryngy looking, which is quite as deplorable as the double chin. This can be avoided by having the collar of a flexible material, such as a good quality of net, and boning it so that it dares a little at the upper and lower edges, which is best accomplished by running the net through the fingers to stretch it.

Odds and Ends.

If your milkman brings you warm milk make it hot for him.

A fly in the milk often means a member of the family in the grave.

Have an expert examine the drains. It will cost less than a case of typhoid.

When you see a child looking like an angel do not kiss it; you might make a real angel out of it. There are all sorts of germs in a kiss.

If you let the child have measles when he is young you may save a doctor's bill later on, but you may have to pay the undertaker now.

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WHAT BECOMES OF GIRL EMPLOYER TURNS ADRIFT?

Is Reform Possible for the Immoral Woman if Industry Closes Door?

The relation of "morals to wages" has suddenly become a live topic in Everett and probably no subject introduced as a popular topic in the last twelvemonth has occasioned so much bitter controversy. The remarks of two women members of the Industrial Welfare Commission uttered in a public hearing furnish the basis of the furore which has swept Everett into two divided camps, one intent on getting the official scalp of the women and the other standing solidly behind the women on the commission.

The objectors have had their day in court and the women themselves have replied and it is for the public to settle back and judge whether the women were right or wrong.

This article proposes to deal with the subject of immorality vs. wages in a general way. Some of those loudest in condemning the commission have admitted that they were right from a purely economic standpoint, but that the practical working out of such a sentiment could work nothing but social harm. Are they right or wrong in their protest? Do or do not our social conditions spring from an economic cause? If they do not, the objectors are correct; if they do, they are wrong. Personally, I believe that most of our social conditions can be traced back to an economic cause and that the removal of that economic cause will change the social condition. For some years there has been an inquiry, national in scope, into the cause of immorality. The most noted of these investigations was that of the Chicago vice commission. This vice commission was thorough in its work and the consensus of its report was that low wages, unsanitary and exhausting conditions of labor was the greatest contributing cause of immorality. The commission found that while a small percentage of girls had drifted into lives of shame from apparent choice, the great majority were shoved into it by economic stress. Many choose the easiest way after months and years of honest struggle for a livelihood. Others drifted into it without a consciousness of the peril. Every normal girl craves and deserves recreation. After a long hard day's toil, senses dull and limbs fatigued, there was the hall bedroom or—the street. Innocent amusement at first, but a steady drift downward. While this was going on society shrugged its shoulders or endowed "rescue homes," but never thought to strike at the industrial cause. The mass of society failed to place the responsibility where it belonged—upon its own shoulders—for allowing conditions to exist in industry which bred that thing. The department store proprietor gave heavily to charity or the church, held his place in society. Nor were all proprietors consciously vicious in the matter. They (many of them) were victims of a merciless competition in business and accepted industrial conditions as they found them as necessary if they were to compete in the industrial field.

Mr. Winslow of the Independent Telephone Co. is undoubtedly honest and sincere in his views upon the moral question. We would not question his honesty of thought and purpose for a moment. But does the company which employs him as manager put any better conditions around its girls from a wage standpoint than many of the great department stores which have become notorious for inhuman working standards. Here are the wages paid by the telephone company in this city with which Mr. Winslow is connected: First three months, \$20 a month; next six months, \$25 a month; next six months, \$27.50 a month; next six months, \$30 a month. From then on the wages run up to \$40 (or some such sum) per month. A girl must work then 15 months in his establishment before getting \$30 a month. Her needs are as great, her living cost just as much during the first three months as during the second year period. What chance has she \$20 a month girl to support herself decently unless she lives at home? If she lives at home a father or brother must dig into his earnings to eke out the girl's livelihood. Is that fair or just?

Now as to the weeding-out process to protect the moral girl against the immoral girl. We agree that the girl in industry should be shielded as much as possible from contaminating influences. But how about the girl you weed out? What becomes of her after her discharge? You send her out with the mark of the Magdalene upon her. No other employer in her industry wants her if you follow up this weeding-out process to its natural sequence. You send her into an industry of which she knows nothing and by reason of which her earning power is still further curtailed or you bar her from honest employment. What choice of life do you leave to her? We hear much about "reforming the fallen woman." In God's

name, how are you going to reform anybody if you bar them from honest employment?

But the moral girl must be protected. I absolutely agree, but I contend that there is but one way to protect her, and that is by making a wage nad working standard which will permit the girl or woman to follow her natural inclination to be pure. I believe that the average girl is inherently pure and that if she goes wrong it is through environment, not because she is inherently bad. To believe else is to insult the sex.

"But," says my critic, "how about the girl who is sheltered in the home nest, who is not subject to the grind of industry, but still goes wrong?" An economic question again, my friend. How much of the neglect and indifference shown in the upbringing of children by their parents is due to the grinding industrial lives of the parents of those children? This is an age of stifling competition. The day labore, the business man, the professional man, are equally victims of an abnormal age in which the struggle for existence, for prestige, for position, has crowded out the finer instincts of the race. The times are out of joint, are reflected in the home life of the nation. We need a slowing up, a more equal distribution of wealth, restored opportunity to the individual to progress along rational, healthy lines. You can't deal with the social problem, or the industrial problem, without finding the economic problem lurking always in the background.

What was the minimum wage law enacted for? I'll tell you organized labor's position on that law. We supported it, not to benefit the moral girl, nor the immoral girl at the expense of the moral girl, but for every girl or woman engaged in industry equally alike, without regard to her character, habits or anything else. We believe that when you relieve the necessity for turning to questionable habits we have solved half the battle. Give to every girl and woman engaged in industry a living wage. Then if the girl goes wrong the responsibility will rest elsewhere than upon the shoulders of society because of inhuman industrial conditions imposed by mercenary employers and stood for by society as a whole.

Through this controversy I cannot help but recall the fact that while organized labor was in Olympia fighting for the eight-hour day for women, the minimum wage law, and other measures designed by labor to improve industrial conditions for female workers, many of the objectors who now so strenuously cry for a burnt offering upon the altar of "morality" were safe in their comfortable homes, no voice raised to plead, no arm to succor. And remembering that, I confess to a lack of patience with those who now cry "morality" in stentorian tones.—E. P. Marsh, in Everett Labor Journal.

How to Attain Old Age

The chances of attaining old age are much greater if we live much of our life in fresh, country air. Statistics go to show, according to Dr. Dezzo of Budapest, that the fourth generation of the town dweller is unknown; but enough is currently reported to make the conclusion inevitable that the sine qua non of longevity is a certain amount of time spent in the country. The city child is subject to a number of disturbing conditions other than the absence of creature comforts, which undermine the constitution by throwing too heavy a burden on the sense organs, through which exhaustion of the central nervous system follows; among these conditions are noises, a perpetual round of hurry, and unending sequences of incidents exhausting the attention, to which are superadded the physical discomforts of vitiated air and effluvia from human beings and waste organic products, being offensive gases and infection-laden dust. To attain old age we have to relieve ourselves from worry, strains and anxieties, withdraw periodically from the whirl of effortful existence, modify our diet, omit the use of stimulants and narcotics, and spend reasonably long periods or time under pleasant conditions in practical retirement. Above all, amusement should be simplified and accepted rather than sought after. Only vegetable and semi-animal foods should be eaten.

Coals to Newcastle

Even though crude oil and gasoline are being largely substituted for coal as a source of power in Seaward Peninsula, Alaska, 16,405 tons of coal were imported in 1912. In spite of Alaska's great coal resources, not over 200 tons were mined in the entire territory in 1912. Alaska is sadly in need of a statute allowing her to mine her own coal, under adequate terms.

The average healthy boy at school would much rather eat a piece than speak one.

Telephone Girls' Eyes

There are in the United States about 125,000 telephone girls, whose average term of service is three years or less. The working hours are about eight per diem; the average number of calls is about 140 per hour, running "at the peak" to 225 or more. The operator sits facing a switchboard which is covered with numbers, each having a small signal light that flashes on or off as the call is completed. When the person calling raises the receiver a light flashes on the switchboard at "central," and this light continues to burn until the operator "plugs" the number and receives the call. She then "plugs" the number called for and this light burns until the person called for raises the receiver from the hook. When the receivers are finally replaced on their hooks, both lights flash and burn until the operator removes the connecting plugs. To complete one call means four flashes of light. As the average number of calls is 140 per hour, with 225 or more during the rush hours, the operator's eyes are exposed to from 500 to 1000 flashes of light every hour, resulting in fatigue to the eyes, to say nothing of the mental strain under which the operator constantly works. The Bell System, in 1911, spent \$720,953 for rest rooms and lunch rooms for the operators, and it has secured sufficient air space and good illumination, yet although young and healthy girls are selected, the average length of service does not exceed three years. The symptoms of eye-strain which the girls develop are headache, dullness, indigestion, exhaustion, nerve strain, insomnia, colds and so forth. The two or three short years of telephone work possible to the girls, as well as nine-tenths of all their suffering, is probably due to the constant near-range eyework, without proper protection for their eyes.

To Avoid Automobile Back

The automobile is coming into such general use that any advice to its users is of general interest. A great many people in cranking their cars, strain their back or "drop a stitch," and if this is once started it usually happens more easily another time. Many people after riding any length of time, are tired in the back when they get out. If this is kept up, the pain or weakness increases, until many times the person is laid up with what is called lumbago or rheumatism. Both of these conditions are commonly due to the wrong way of using the muscles of the back. In cranking, keep the back straight, like the "oarsman's back." Bend over by straightening at knee and hip, but do not bend at the middle or the waist line. In sitting in the car keep the back straight also. Get the hips well back against the back of the seat, and, if the upholstery make the shoulders droop, put a robe, a cushion, a book or anything at the hollow of the back to prevent this. Do not slouch in the seat and do not sit on the lower part of the spine. This reverses the normal curves of the spine and must mean strain, with at times much crippling.

Carelessness and Diptheria

The office of the Georgia State Board of Health at Atlanta was recently compelled to close by an epidemic of diptheria among the officers and employees. Ten persons were affected. Only the secretary and one other physician escaped the disease. The secretary of the board is reported to have said that the disease was contracted from specimens which were so carelessly prepared by physicians who sent them, in that no indication was given of what the packages contained. Ordinary envelopes, it is said, were sent in containing portions of membrane placed between pieces of cardboard or paper; other envelopes contained cotton swabs which fell out when the package was opened. Even if this were not a violation of the postal laws, it is almost inconceivable, says The Journal of the American Medical Association, that physicians could be so careless as to send this material as deadly as dynamite or an infernal machine. It not only constituted a danger to the persons in the office of the health board, as the sequel proved, but it was also a menace to everyone handling the mail en route. The responsibility of physicians handling such material is great and the utmost precaution should be observed.

Nickel a By-Product

There are no producing nickel mines in the United States. The output of nickel from domestic ores is merely a by-product from electrolytic types of the copper refineries. Salts and metal equivalent to 328 short tons of metallic nickel were saved in domestic refineries in 1912 from both foreign and domestic ores. Nickel ore "imported for consumption," is mostly from the Canadian deposits.

WATER SUPPLIES OF RURAL COMMUNITIES

State and National Investigators Report Many Are Insanitary

The responsibility for diseases due to polluted water is so often put on the water supplies of our large cities that the conditions in American rural districts are usually thought of, if not actually pictured in the public mind, as almost ideal. Naturally enough, farms which are remote from areas of congested population seem to be ideally situated for obtaining wholesome water. In reality, however, deplorably insanitary conditions as regards the farm water-supplies prevail widely, if we may believe state and national government reports.

A large proportion of the farm water-supply in the less hilly portions of the country where springs are not abundant comes from shallow wells, which are particularly subject to contamination. Deep wells are safer, but are not entirely free from danger of pollution. The chemist of the Canada Experimental Farms, Dr. Frank T. Shutt, concludes from an examination of several thousand samples of water used on farm homesteads in Canada, that "probably not more than one-third of them are pure and wholesome."

Investigations made by the Bureau of Plant Industry, in cooperation with the Minnesota State Board of Health, showed that of seventy-nine carefully selected and typical farm water-supplies in Minnesota, mainly well waters, twenty were good and fifty-nine were polluted, usually because of careless or ignorant management, and generally as a result of poor location or lack of protection against surface wash or infiltration. The rivers, surface reservoirs and cisterns investigated were found to be polluted to such an extent that it is doubtful whether satisfactory supplies can be secured for household use from such sources. In an examination of the rural water-supplies in Indiana it has been found that of the private rural water-supplies examined, 177 were deep wells, 411 shallow wells, five ponds, forty springs and twenty-seven cisterns. One hundred and sixteen of the deep-water wells were of a good quality, forty-five were bad and sixteen doubtful. But 159 of the 411 shallow-well waters could be used, 209 were unequivocally bad, and forty-three were of doubtful quality. A large percentage of the waters used by the families in which typhoid fever had occurred was unequivocally bad.

With the development of the country, the growth of the population and the greater congestion in living centers, the danger of pollution of natural water supplies is vastly increased. Even wells can be improved and rendered less subject to pollution if proper methods of driving them deeper are employed. The best safeguard, according to the Journal of the American Medical Association, is the education of the public to the underlying facts of contamination, so that by the application of common sense the sources of danger can be avoided by property-holders and others.

Farmer Was Learned, Too

After waiting two weeks without a call the young doctor who had hung out his "shingle" in a country town was awakened one night by an old farmer, who wanted him right away for his boy, who had been suddenly stricken with a severe pain in the region of the stomach. The young doctor hastened to the house and found the boy lying on the bed in evident pain and surrounded by the family and neighbors. He looked at the patient for a moment; Then, wishing to impress them all with his superior knowledge of medical terms, he spread out his chest and said:

"This should cause you no alarm. It is nothing but a corrutified exegesis antispasmodically emanating from the germ of animal refrigeration, producing a prolific source of irritation in the pericranial epidermis of intestinal profundity." The farmer looked at him a moment and replied:

"Now, that's just what I said it wuz, but my wife she 'lowed it wuz worms."

A suggestion for lowering the cost of living comes from A. M. Dubin of New York, a delegate to the Chicago meeting of the American Meat Packers' Association. This good man would have the United States stock the Government pasture lands in the West and Southwest with cattle and use the soldiers as cowboys.

Arkansas has two mountains which, according to a chart published by the United States Geological Survey, are each 2800 feet in height—Blue Mountain and Magazine Mountain. The lowest point in the state is 55 feet above sea level.

PIONEERING BOOM TOWN PROVES LOSING VENTURE

E. J. Allemand Accuses Promoters of Giving Him a Bum Steer

E. J. Allemand has brought suit in the Superior Court against the American Real Estate Company to recover damages in the sum of \$16,690 for misrepresentations made to him by the defendant. The complaint alleges that the real estate company in 1908 informed plaintiff that if he would buy lot 8, block 8, in Visitation City, in this county, and erect a hotel building, that the streets in the tract would be improved, that curbs and sidewalks would be put in, that improvements to the extent of \$500,000 would be made. The defendant also told Allemand that forty residences would be erected at once, car lines would run through the tract and that several factories employing several hundred men would be established in Visitation. On this representation Allemand purchased the property and built a hotel costing \$9000 and furnished it at an expense of \$2000. The hotel and saloon was opened on October 1, 1910. Since then plaintiff has been running it at a loss of \$65 a month. None of the contemplated improvements were made. The car lines proved to be a hoax and the factories never came, the streets are overgrown with weeds and grass and lots have become goose pasture. Mr. Allemand says he is out just \$16,690. He alleges that the lot he purchased was only worth \$100. He wants \$950 back on the property, \$8000 for the money spent on the hotel, and \$65 a month for the management of the hotel for two years, totaling \$2340. Allemand is a baker by trade, capable of earning \$5 a day and the amount of his wages from October 1, 1910, to November 1, 1913, would be \$5400. J. L. Smith, whose home is in Wellesly Park, is the attorney for the plaintiff.

District Attorney Names Deputy

John D. Gish has been appointed deputy district attorney by Franklin Swart. He has the distinction of being the first deputy district attorney of San Mateo county. Mr. Gish is a lawyer of well-known ability, having for some years practiced his profession in San Francisco. Owing to the vast amount of work in the district attorney's office it became necessary for Mr. Swart to secure assistance.

A bachelor guesses that most of the women haters are married men.

REDWOOD CITY RUMBLINGS

Mrs. J. Ashley, of Yuba City, spent the past week with her friend, Mrs. Maria Taylor.

Mrs. James Brown and Miss Eva Diggs, of San Francisco, were weekend guests with their sister, Mrs. E. Pitcher.

Constable M. H. Walsh has appointed T. F. Higgins a deputy constable. The certificate of appointment was filed with the county clerk last Tuesday.

Rev. David Crabtree, rector of St. Peter's Church, spent Wednesday and Thursday of last week at Salinas, where he was in attendance at the convocation of the San Jose district of the Diocese of California.

The dog poisoner is at work on Roosevelt avenue. No less than ten canines were sent to the happy hunting grounds during the past week.

A. L. Fulton, who has been manager of a dredger on one of the rivers near Redding all summer, returned during the week. He was accompanied by William Fitzpatrick, who was also employed on the dredger. Mr. Fulton reports a successful run, having taken out large quantities of gold from the river bed.

The question, "Resolved, That the boycott is a justifiable means of securing concessions," will be debated at the high school on the evening of December 6. Sequoia and Morgan Hill will be the contestants and it will come under the auspices of the Santa Clara Debating League. The affirmative of Sequoia will be upheld by Thelma Knox and Gordon Seeley, while the exponents for the negative will be Marie McAuliffe and Duncan Reynard.

Marrying Again at 86.

Because Geo. W. Horton, a pilot of New York harbor, 86 years old, marries again, a commission is appointed to determine his mental balance. He should engage a crusty bachelor-lawyer to defend him before the commission. Almost we can hear the climax of the lawyer's arguments. "Certainly this ancient mariner knew his own mind, for, true as the needle to the pole, he waited 11 years for the woman he loved to say, 'Yes, take the helm.' Besides gentlemen, for nearly sixty years he piloted ships through the troubled waters of Hell Gate. Surely this long experience qualifies him for a second voyage on the sea of matrimony."

Love may laugh at the locksmiths when the milliners don't get a pleasant look.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IS MAKING PROGRESS

California Cities Are Rapidly Taking Over All Utilities

By Edward P. E. Troy
Each year more of the cities of California are operating public utilities. They have been taught by the prosecution of the bribe-givers in San Francisco. The chief result of the good work of Rudolph Spreckels and Francis J. Heney in those cases has been to make it plain that the source of municipal corruption is privilege. The control of public utilities by private persons is the canker that is rotting American municipal life.

Over 62 cities in California have municipal water works. Many are generating electricity. Some purchase electricity wholesale, and supply consumers from the water plants at a great saving. Santa Clara operates its gas, electric and water systems under municipal management.

More than half the cities are discussing municipal water. San Francisco voted for Hetch-Hetchy bonds of \$45,000,000 in 1909 for water and power, and Los Angeles is to issue more bonds to complete her great water and electric power system. The water and electric companies are being assisted by a corrupt press to prevent the building of these utilities.

Reedley decided unanimously to take over and enlarge its water system. Newport Beach voted 138 in favor to 5 against water bonds. Oxnard has commenced to operate its water plant. Glendale sold \$25,000 water bonds voted last August. Montague voted 8 to 1 for water bonds. Red Bluff is to vote on a water supply.

Burlingame has just commenced to operate its water works. Tulare has taken over and will extend its water system; total cost, \$100,000. Fullerton will vote on extensions, and Sanger will hold a water election. In South Pasadena a campaign is on for water bonds. Davis is to take over its water works. San Diego has voted for \$1,000,000 bonds to develop and improve its water supply. In Colusa the company offers to sell the water system to the town.

Avalon, on Catalina Island, will acquire all of its utilities—water, electric light, sewer and salt water system. Berkeley clubs urge municipal gas, electric light, water and street railways. Fullerton will build a municipal gas system.

The Water District law has enabled Richmond and the adjoining territory to secure a permanent water supply. In Alameda county, Washington township, and Oakland and its surrounding cities are considering similar action.

The good example of San Francisco operating its Geary Street Municipal Railway for nearly a year, and its signal success, has caused the cities on the other side of the bay, in Alameda and Contra Costa counties, where the Oakland Traction Co. is operating, to take steps under the District law to acquire the property of that company, as well as the Key Route ferry system. In Los Angeles corrupt influences have been endeavoring for more than two years to prevent the building of a municipal electric railway to its harbor.

OCEAN SHORE CONTINUES ITS SUBURBAN SERVICE

Summer Schedule to Be Maintained Through the Winter

The most important news since the inception of the Ocean Shore Railroad was given out last week by P. W. Bradley, the president of the Ocean Shore Railroad. The road has restored the summer suburban service which was taken off November 2, and will not only continue it for the balance of the winter but will never again take it off. This was not only announced by the letter from the President of the road to the real estate operators of the Triangle community, but was immediately put into effect with the running of the second commuters train Wednesday morning as before and of the three o'clock train out from the city this way the same afternoon. Sunday, November 16, the whole new permanent schedule was again placed on, giving the same commuters service for the ensuing winter that we have had for the past two summers.

Never before have we had this service during the winter. Houses have been full during the summers, families have lived two families in a house, they have lived in tents, they have lived in canvas structures on the beach and occupied every conceivable shelter to be had in the community, from the first day the summer commuter service was put on each spring until the last day it was continued in the fall and the majority would have stayed on through the winter had there been continued an adequate service, but no. The railroad authorities could not see it that way. They feared a loss on operating the service over the winter.

It was not until the real estate op-

erators of the Coast Side Triangle convinced them beyond any doubt that the only way to build up a year-round patronage that would pay them for running the trains over the winter months was to immediately restore the summer service and give the San Francisco people who have bought and paid for more than a thousand lots in this section a chance to use them for the purpose for which they were bought—that is permanent all-year-round homes. Finally the railroad people saw the point and to the real estate men of the Coast Side Triangle is due the credit. The real estate men practically pledge themselves to see to it that fifty new homes are built and occupied in the Coast Side Triangle in the next few months before July 1, 1914.

The railroad directors have also definitely announced that they will electrify the road from San Francisco to Tunitas Glen before next summer is over.

Most favors come from those who are not likely to ever ask you for one.

OPPOSED TO UNIONISM

Union men and their friends do not patronize the following:

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L. LaRue, plumber, San Bruno
George Beals, plasterer, San Mateo
Zwick, bld'g contractor, Burlingame
J. H. Rockingham, building contractor, Burlingame
Bradwick, contractor, Burlingame
John Vickerson, building contractor, Burlingame
Fulton, building contractor, Burlingame
John Lee, building contractor, San Mateo
King, sign painter, Belmont
McMahon, electrical contractor, Burlingame
Madden, plumber, Burlingame
Joseph Parody Company
W. C. Barrack Building Co.
Baird Bros., contractors and builders, Redwood City.

Union men please take notice

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OF SAN MATEO COUNTY

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

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S. P. TIME TABLE

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 16, 1913

To San Francisco		Fr. San Francisco	
Leave San Mateo	Arrive S. F.	Leave S. F.	Arrive San Mateo
AM	AM	AM	AM
5:48	6:30	4:25	5:06
6:24	7:05	X 6:30	7:04
6:41	7:25	* 7:05	7:43
6:57	7:35	* 8:10	8:46
7:22	8:00	9:00	9:32
7:45	8:20	10:40	11:17
8:07	8:40	11:40	PM
8:25	9:00	PM	12:17
9:05	9:40	1:20	1:57
9:36	10:10	* 2:10	2:54
11:04	11:40	X 3:00	3:32
11:57	PM	3:25	3:55
12:46	1:25	* 4:20	4:54
2:44	3:25	* 5:25	5:58
3:25	4:00	5:40	6:16
4:58	5:30	* 6:00	6:35
5:12	5:50	X 6:30	7:04
6:50	7:20	X 8:10	8:46
7:03	7:45	10:05	10:39
7:28	8:00	11:45	12:20
8:32	9:05		
11:22	11:55		

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Nails
Paints—Oils
Glass
Sewer Pipe
Patent Chimneys

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Delivery

SPRING VALLEY LUMBER YARD

LUMBER

Mill Work, Hardware
And
Plumbing Material

Phones Mission 253
Mission 254

2401 San Jose Avenue

BANK OF ITALY

Member

The San Francisco Clearing House Association
Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

Capital Authorized - - - \$2,000,000.00
Capital Paid In - - - 1,250,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - - - 299,068.69
Resources Over - - - 14,000,000.00

SAN MATEO COUNTY BRANCH

Formerly

SAN MATEO BANK

Cor. B St. and Third Ave. San Mateo

A general Banking, Exchange, Loan
and Collection Business transacted.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange
bought and sold. Interest at current
rates paid on Savings and Time
Deposits. Safety Deposits Boxes to
rent at \$1.00 per year.

LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD

Robert Wisnom, J. H. Coleman C. W. Elfing

Patronize Advertisers

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

TAXES 1913

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Books of the County of San Mateo (real and personal) for the fiscal year 1913, have been received and the taxes on all personal property and one-half of the taxes on all real property are now due and payable and will be delinquent on the Last Monday in November, 1913, at 6 o'clock P. M.

And unless paid prior thereto, 15 per cent will be added to the amount thereof. If the said first installment of taxes be not paid before the Last Monday in April, 1914, at 6 P. M., an additional 5 per cent will be added to the amount thereof. The remaining one-half of the taxes on real property will be payable on or after the First Monday in January, Next thereafter, and be delinquent on the Last Monday in April, 1914, at 6 o'clock P. M. and that unless paid prior thereto 5 per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

All taxes may be paid at the time the first installment, as herein provided, is due and payable.

If deed to your property was not recorded before March 1st, 1913, your name will not appear on assessment roll this year.

I will be in attendance to receive taxes at the following places and times:

Pescadero, Wednesday, October 22d, at Swanton House, from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.
San Gregorio, Thursday, October 23d, at E. Montevardo's, during forenoon.
Halfmoon Bay, Saturday, October 25th, at Bank of Halfmoon Bay, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
South San Francisco, Wednesday, October 29th, at Town Hall, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
San Bruno, Thursday, October 30th, at Justice Court Room, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
Daly City, Saturday, November 1st, at Town Hall, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Colma, Monday, November 3d, at Belli's Store, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
Burlingame, Wednesday, November 5th, at Town Hall, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
San Mateo, Friday and Saturday, November 7th and 8th, at City Hall, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
First Installment Taxes Delinquent November 24, at 6 p. m.
Address all communications regarding State and County taxes to
A. McSWEENEY,
County Tax Collector, San Mateo County.

REDWOOD CITY, CAL.

REALTY TRANSFERS

Moxey Realty Co. to Albert L. Morreggia, lots 1, 3 and 14, block 45, Central Park.

Ocean Shore Land Co. to Geo. A. Beck, lot 7, block 21, Salada Beach.

R. E. Starkweather to A. Vogt, lots 8 to 12, block 4, Arleta Park.

Shore Line Investment Co. to S. L. Schweitzer, lot 16, block 47, Granada.

Shore Line Investment Co. to Elizabeth S. Curtis, lot 5, block 48, Granada.

H. Wagner and wife to Mrs. H. L. Capen, lot 39, block 2, Montara.

Anna Stapleton to C. Raby, lot 21, block K, San Mateo Heights.

F. Ruhl to C. R. Chapman, lot 10, block 5, Dingee Park.

R. H. Smith to F. F. Wilson, lots 21 and 21j, block 5, Huntington Park.

W. J. Morgan & Co. to Viola Clark, lots 40 and 41, block 14, Wave Crest.

Vola M. Lowe to J. J. Rauer, lots 40 and 41, block 14, Wave Crest.

J. J. Rauer and wife to Berkeley Bank of Savings, lots 40 and 41, lots 12 and 13, block 14, Wave Crest, and lots 10 and 11, block 10, University Heights.

Brighton Beach Land and Amusement Co. to G. R. Magee, lot 24, block 23, Brighton Beach.

California Suburban Home Co. to J. Chettero et al, lots 5 and 6, block 33, Farrallone City.

California Suburban Home Co. to J. Cuiffo et al, lots 7 and 8, block 33, Farrallone City.

Hensley-Green Co. to E. C. Brose, lot 51, block 17, San Bruno Park.

Ansel M. Easton and wife to A. Paulson, lot 4, block 41, Easton addition to Burlingame.

Owners Realty Co. to S. P. Knight, lot 49, block 7, Oakleigh Park.

Owners Realty Co. to Pauline lot 8, block 7, Ocean Shore tract.

Maria De La Bolcoff to H. B. Patterson, portion Maria De La Bolcoff 10.84 acres.

Redwood Highlands Co. to J. J. Hahir, lot 18, block 17, Redwood Highlands.

A. R. Pearson to C. B. Rich, lot 28, block 10, Surf Beach tract.

F. P. Brophy and wife to Harry R. Lawrence, lot 10, block 7, Ocean Boulevard tract.

Martin Bonsdorrd to J. T. Hinch, lot 47, block 4, Hillcrest.

Schafter, portion blocks 8, 12, 14, 16 and 18, Wave Crerst.

John A. Boyd et al to Violet B. Fowler, lot 38, block 1, Sequoia tract.

Geo. S. Fall and wife to J. B. Printz and wife, lot 3, block 14, Vista Grande.

N. F. Brahan and wife to E. F. Hobson, portion lot 2, block 14, Town of Burlingame.

Hensley-Green Co. to A. P. Willits et al, lot 51, block 8, San Bruno Park.

Clement W. Hill and wife to R. C. MacArthur, portion block 22, Town of Burlingame.

Pulgas Land Co. to H. Schmitz and wife, portion lots 25 and 26, Gray tract.

A. Fancher and wife to J. Reid, lots 36 to 39, block 7, Halfmoon Bay Wave Crest.

Moxey Realty Co. to Miss M. B. Brown, lots 29 to 38, block 11, Ocean Park.

Ocean Shore Development Co. to Miss I. M. Smith, lot 20, block 21, Marine View Terrace.

Ocean Line Investment Co. to Alice Lonnefelt, lot 7, block 40, Granada.

Ocean Line Investment Co. to P. Grandjean, lot 11, block 28, Granada.

Dr. M. Thrasher to Elmo T. Houk, southwest quarter of northeast quarter, section 3, township 8 south, range 3 west.

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co. to South City Lot Co., lots 14, 30 and '1, block U, South San Francisco.

Guadalupe Development Co. to Mary E. Driesch, lots 10 and 11, block 15, City of Visitation.

Ocean Shore Development Co. to G. H. Rohbacher, lots 3 and 4, block 4, Marine View Terrace.

M. G. Martin and husband to W. J. Martin Co., lots 15 and 16, block 140, South San Francisco.

W. J. Martin & Co. to South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co., lots 15 and 16, block 140, South San Francisco.

Marie C. Uhlenberg and husband to J. R. Howell, lot 2, block 2, Dingee Park.

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co. to A. M. Fisher, lot 2, block 133, South San Francisco.

C. J. Robinson to Mamie F. Robinson, lots 4 and 17, block 32, Western addition to San Mateo.

Boston Investment Co. to R. D. McElroy, lot 5, block 2, Burlingame Park.

W. H. Wolf and wife to R. C.